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SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1885.

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May 20, at Dalhousie, the wife of the Rev. JOHN MOULSON, Chaplain of Ferozepore, of a daughter.

June 4, at 29, Newstead-road, Lee, Kent, the wife of the Rev. T. ARTHUR PARMENTER, of a daughter.

June 4, at the Vicarage, North Woolwich, E., the wife of the Rev. A. DALZELL-PIPER, of a daughter, who did not survive her birth.

June 11, at Erdington, near Birmingham, the wife of the Rev. R. W. PRICHARD, of a son.

June 11, at Leire Rectory, Leicestershire, the wife of the Rev. H. C. P. STRDMAN, of a son, stillborn.

June 12, at Clifton, the wife of Colonel HARCOURT, late 102nd R. M. Fusiliers, of a son.

June 12, the wife of the Rev. T. DANIEL HOPKYNS, M.A., Rector of All Saints' and St. Andrew's, Chichester, of a son.

June 13, at Grafton Villa, Torquay, the wife of the Rev. W. K. HAMPSHIRE, of a daughter.

June 14, at 28, Eaton-terrace, Eaton-square, Lady MARGARET CAMPBELL, of a son.

June 14, at Lennel House, Coldstream, N.B., the Hon. Mrs. H. BAILLIE HAMILTON, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 5, at Christ Church, Zanzibar, JOHN MICHAEL HALLIDAY to LAURA LUCY AMY BASHFORD, daughter of the late Frederick Bashford, formerly of Surdah, Bengal, and Northaw, Hertfordshire.

May 14, at St. Luke's Church, Abbottabad, Punjab, CHARLES GRANT MANSELL FASKEN, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, to EVELINE, youngest daughter of the late Rev. WILLIAM PRATT, of Harpley, Norfolk.

June 2, at Arcadia, the residence of the bride's father, GODFREY DARBISHIRE, of Darby Mills, Wyoming county, West Virginia, son of R. D. Darbishire, of Manchester, to ANNE STEELE, eldest daughter of Colonel ISAAC SHELBY, Shelby City, Kentucky.

June 10, at St. Peter's, Earley, ROBERT GRAY, second surviving son of A. C. COBHAM, Esq., of Shinfield Manor, Berks, to ADELA AUBIN CHURCHILL, only daughter of the late Captain ARTHUR GRANT, R.N.

DEATHS.

May 23, at Benin, DAVID BOYLE BLAIR, Esq., H.M. Vice-Consul for the Territories under the Protectorate of Germany in the District of the Cameroons.

June 7, after a short illness, MARY, wife of the Rev. FRANCIS R. W. MALPAS, Vicar of Little Horwood, Bucks, and daughter of the Rev. John Kinsman Tucker, Rector of Pettaugh, Suffolk.

June 8, FLORENCE JANE, wife of the Rev. CHARLES FREWEN MAUDE, Rector of Woodham Mortimer, Essex.

June 11, Sir RICHARD GETHIN, Baronet, late of Percy Mount, county Sligo, in the 61st year of his age.

June 12, in Paris, suddenly, the Rev. E. PAXTON HOOD, Minister of Falcon-square Chapel, London, in his 65th year.

June 13, at The Vicarage, North Woolwich, E. JESSIE, wife of the Rev. A. DALZELL PIPER, Vicar of North Woolwich.

June 14, at The Vicarage, Churcham, Gloucesterthire, JANE, wife of the Rev. GEORGE CHARLES HALL, M.A., Vicar of Churcham, second daughter of the late Louis Henry Ferrier, Esq., of Belsyde, Linlithgow, N.B.

June 14, at Folkestone. General W. C. F. GOSLING, R.A., in his 63rd year.

June 15, at The Rectory, Earnley, FANNY MARIA, wife of the Rev. THOMAS CLEMENT.

June 15, at 31, Hill-street, ALICE CHARLOTTE MARY, daughter of the late Right Honourable HENRY THOMAS and Lady HARRIET LOWRY CORRY.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—In the Chamber on Monday afternoon Admiral Galiber, Minister of Marine, announced the death of Admiral Courbet, from fatigue, on board the *Bayard*, on the 11th inst. The Minister concluded by proposing the adjournment of the House as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased. The House then rose. Private advices report that Admiral Courbet died off Makung, in the Pescadores Islands, from bilious fever.

In the Senate on Wednesday an animated discussion took place on the Bill for providing State grants for building new schools throughout the country for high education, secondary education, and primary education. The measure was warmly opposed by the Right on the ground that the finances were not in a condition to justify such an expenditure. On the part of the Government, however, it was insisted that the financial condition of France was far from being so bad as represented, and the claims of education were strongly urged. M. Goblet, the Minister of Education, mentioned that no less than four thousand applications for grants were waiting to be answered. Finally, the Senate passed the measure by two hundred and three to fifty-seven.

The Minister of War has received a telegram from General de Courcy announcing the evacuation of Thuan-Quan by the Chinese. The General adds that he is preparing to leave for Hué with a fitting escort. The French Minister for Foreign Affairs has received a telegram from M. Patenôtre announcing that the Court of Pekin has ratified the treaty of peace between France and China.

In the Suez Canal the work of clearing a new channel alongside the sunken dredger is being actively pushed forward, but it is not expected that the canal will be re-opened for traffic before the 21st inst. Meanwhile, a hundred steamships are waiting to pass through the canal.

ITALY.—The Ministry obtained a majority of twenty-one in favour of the Budget in an open division in the Chamber a few days ago. On Wednesday a secret vote upon that portion of the Budget which related to Signor Mancini's Department of Foreign Affairs left them a majority of only four. Consequently, Ministers on Thursday tendered their resignations to the King.

GERMANY.—Prince Frederick Charles died at a quarter past ten on Monday morning at his Castle of Guienicke, near Potsdam. The Prince, who was the father of the Duchess of Connaught, had an apoplectic fit on Sunday morning, and lost the use of the whole of his right side. Prince Frederick Charles Nicholas was the eldest son of Prince Charles, second brother of the Emperor, and was born in 1828. He entered upon a military career at an early age, and commanded in the war against Denmark in 1864. In 1866, in the war against Austria, he was placed in command of the First Army Corps. He entered Bohemia through Saxony, and the rapidity of his movements was such as to disconcert the Austrian General Benedek, who was expecting to assume the offensive. In a series of actions he drove the Austrians to Sadowa, and, aided by the Crown Prince, who effected a junction with him at the crisis of the day, won the Battle of Koniggratz. The reputation he achieved in the war with Austria was increased by his successes in the conflict with France. At the close of July, 1870, he was on the Rhine frontier in command of the Second German Army, comprising the 2nd, 4th, 7th, 9th, 10th, and 12th North German Corps, estimated at 260,000 men and 500 pieces of artillery. On the 6th of August he defeated General Froissart at Speichern, and ten days later made a vigorous attack on the right of the French position held by Marshal Bazaine between Doncourt and Vionville, driving the French troops back to Metz. He closely invested the fortress, which, after enduring a siege of seventy days, capitulated on the 27th of October, when Marshal Bazaine surrendered with 150,000 prisoners (including the Imperial Guard, three marshals, fifty generals, and 6,000 officers), and 20,000 sick and wounded. Shortly afterwards Prince Frederick Charles defeated General Aurelle de Paladines and the Army of the Loire (November 28), recaptured Orleans (December 4), and after a struggle protracted over six days he took Le Mans and compelled General Chanzy to withdraw his troops in a northward direction (January 13, 1871). He was created a field-marshal October 28, 1870. The Prince married, November 29, 1854, Marie Anne, daughter of Leopold Frederick, reigning Duke of Anhalt, and has four children.

The funeral of the late Prince Frederick Charles took place on Thursday at Potsdam. The first part of the service was held in the garrison church, whither the body had been removed on the previous evening. Sir E. Malet, as representing the Queen, placed a splendid laurel wreath on the coffin, and similar offerings were received from many European States.

The *Daily News* has published some reminiscences, apparently from the pen of Mr. Archibald Forbes. The writer says:—

"The 'Red Prince' was a soldier to the core, and I question whether he was ever quite happy in peace time, except when on a deer-shooting expedition; he was a mighty hunter, and Hezekiel tells that in twenty years he had shot over three hundred stags. Take him all in all, I believe that posterity will reckon Prince Frederick Charles as one of the greatest soldiers of modern times. He was a very stern and perhaps unlovable man, steeped in a belief of absolutism, but on the field in campaign I have always been told that there was a certain bluff good comradeship about him, and he certainly commanded the devotion of his soldiers. He was severity itself as regarded discipline; he exacted from his men the hardest of hard work; but he was always ready to share with them their dangers, privations, and exposures, and they ever followed him and believed in him with unfaltering and enthusiastic zeal. When as yet a regimental officer he was seriously wounded in one of the battles of the Baden insurrection of 1849, in the hand-to-hand *mêlée* which occurred during an attempt he made to carry field works at the head of his squadron of Hussars. He may be said to have won the battle of Mars la Tour; and no other man in the Prussian army could have effected the rapid and radical changes in the dispositions of the Second Army consequent on the discovery of the unsuspected prolongation of Bazaine's front at Gravelotte. Were I called on to define Prince Frederick Charles in two words, I should style him a disciplined thunderbolt.

"The first time I ever saw Prince Frederick Charles was on the afternoon of the battle of Mars la Tour. For five hours a desperate battle had been raging furiously. Alvensleben, with his single army corps, had been barring the progress of the whole French army. But at what a cost! Alvensleben's two divisions, Stülpnagel's and Buddenbrock's, had lost one-third of their strength. The infantry had been so pressed that he had been forced to adopt the terrible expedient of hurling cavalry at the muzzles of the chassepôts. Bredow's gallant horsemen had pierced line after line of French infantry, and had sabred the gunners of the batteries behind; but they had ridden back into their position short by one-half of the strength with which they had commenced their heroic charge. Well might Alvensleben with anxious eyes scan the verge of the plateau for reinforcements; for he was engaged up to the hilt—not a man stood in reserve. He was holding on grimly, but it was with the grip almost of despair. Suddenly behind me I heard the clatter of many troops. A cavalcade was approaching at a hand gallop. Out to the front alone rode a square-shouldered chief in a red tunic, sitting the big bay with a firm, easy seat. His strong lined face was intent, yet calm; he spoke over his shoulder to the man riding on his flank. It was Prince Frederick Charles, at the head of his staff, who had ridden up from Mont-à-Meusson, following his own maxim of moving direct upon the cannon thunder. Out on to the bare plateau he rode, among the whistling bullets and the bursting shells, and, as if by instinct, galloped straight for the knoll behind Flavigny, where Alvensleben stood in the fire surrounded by what remained of his staff.

"It was strange, but as if by the advent of this one man the face of the battle magically changed. Broken troops fell into order and began to push forward. The batteries massed and concentrated their fire on points where it told. Reinforcements he had ordered as he had ridden forward came hurrying on to the plateau, and joined in the fight, cheering as they deployed and opened fire. Le Bœuf had had been pressing down from the northward, and threatening Alvensleben's flank; but now Kraatz Koschlan's battalions were available to confront him, and when they had been too severely punished to maintain their position, a headlong cavalry charge crumpled up the head of Le Bœuf's attack. The sun went down on a field retrieved for the Germans by the cool, skilful generalship of Prince Frederick Charles. In the twilight he swept his front clear by the charge of a cavalry division in line, and then the wearied soldiers were able to take up their bivouacs."

Two days later, on the 18th of August, was fought the battle of Gravelotte, a less bloody but more momentous combat than Mars la Tour. On that morning Prince Frederick Charles gave a five o'clock rendezvous for instructions to his corps' commanders:

"Keen-eyed, handsome-faced Prince of Saxony; stolid-looking August of Würtemberg; Alvensleben, the aristocrat, with thin, clear-cut features, and bright hawk eye; Voights-Rhetz, with the shrewd, keen look of a lowland Scot; Manstein, grim, grey, and determined—these stood in a roughly defined semi-circle, with their horses' heads turned inward, and there addressed them, in a few short crisp, sentences, the square upright man on the powerful bay. The Red Prince let his hand fall on his thigh with an audible blow, for he was very heavy-handed in every sense—this stalwart man with the massive hair-clad jaw, the strong wide mouth cruel in its set resoluteness when the features were at rest, the well-opened piercing eye under the arching forehead, broad, square, and knotted. He did not detain his generals long under the poplar trees. One of them afterwards gave me his laconic parting words—'Your duty is to march forward, find the enemy, prevent his escape, and fight him wherever you find him;' and Alvensleben added in his quiet tone, 'in the name of God,' as the generals wheeled their horses' heads outwards, and the little council scattered.

"Almost from the beginning of the battle Prince Frederick Charles was under fire, with his finger on its pulse. From Habonville, whence his eye could take in the whole fighting line as far north as St. Privat, he watched the phases of those terrible assaults which cost the Guard Corps so dear, and the slaughter attending which would have caused a less resolute man to falter in his purpose."

Field-Marshal Von Manteuffel, who was a prominent general in the battles round Metz, and subsequently both in the north and east of France in 1870-71, and has since been governor-general of Alsace-Lorraine, died on Wednesday morning at Carlsbad, of congestion of the lungs, in his 77th year.

RUSSIA.—It is announced that the Czar will visit Moscow and Kieff in the course of next month, and that at the same date military manœuvres on a large scale will be carried out at Charkoff.

Much excitement has, it is said, been produced in consequence of the action of the commander-in-chief of the Russian squadron in China seas. Soon after daylight on the 6th of June three ships of the British China Squadron, the *Agamemnon*, Captain Long; *Sapphire*, Captain Kinahan; and *Swift*, Commander Bromley, entered the port of Yokohama, and in steaming to their anchorage had to pass outside the Russian ironclad *Vladimir Monomak*. No one, it is said, could possibly know better than the Admiral on board the latter vessel that there was no state of war between his country and England, that the incoming ships might be less well informed, and that he was anchored in and receiving the hospitality of a Japanese port, the neutrality of which he was bound to respect. Notwithstanding these considerations, the Admiral thought proper, it is stated, as the English ships approached, to beat to quarters, to bring his guns to bear, to have torpedoes in readiness, and to display every preparation for immediate action. The English ships, having saluted the port and the Russian flag, Captain Long called upon the Russian admiral, when, the correspondent understands, the latter offered some explanation to the effect that the persistency with which the ships of his fleet were followed by British ships induced him to suspect some sinister design for which it was well to be prepared. In order to prevent or diminish the chances of a collision the English ships moved to Yokosuka, and explanations were forwarded to the Home Government.

AUSTRIA.—The result of the elections to the Reichsrath are that of the 353 deputies composing the House, 191 are Ministerialists and 132 belong to the German Liberal party, the latter having lost 15 seats. The remainder consists of 22 Ruthenians, Italians, and Centrals, four anti-Semitic partisans, and three Democrats.

SPAIN.—At a meeting of tradesmen recently held at the Madrid Mercantile Club it was resolved to send a deputation to the King to explain to his Majesty the serious injury done to business by the official declaration of the existence of cholera. The members of the club further decided to close their shops for twenty-four hours, and to drape the club-house windows with black, in token of protest against the official declaration.

JAVA.—Letters received from Sourabaya, in Java, contain particulars of the volcanic eruption that has taken place in that country, resulting, it is feared, in great loss of life and destruction of property. Smeroe, which is the principal volcano in East Java, had been showing signs of unusual activity, and early in May a terrible outburst of ashes and lava took place from the crater, which destroyed everything for miles round. Ravines, two or three hundred feet in depth, were completely filled up by the streams of lava, and the face of the mountain, which until then was serried and dented by many a chain and glen, is now almost smooth. The coffee estate of Kalieda Bening was destroyed. It is estimated that 500 natives perished, as well as the manager of the estate and his two assistants. In Mid-Java the appearance of the Merapi—also a volcano—was giving cause for much anxiety, and a disastrous eruption was dreaded. Volcanic rumblings had been heard from Krakatow Island, off the west coast of Java, accompanied by electric phenomena in the vicinity of the old crater, which nearly two years ago caused so much destruction. It was feared that another eruption was probably not far distant.

CANADA.—The news is confirmed of the termination of General Middleton's campaign against Big Bear, who, by dividing his force into separate bands and fleeing into a country practically impassable for troops, has eluded all pursuit. General Middleton and Big Bear himself had difficulty in carrying any supplies. The Indians moved rapidly, abandoning their provisions and other articles along the trail. The General expects to return to Winnipeg by way of the Saskatchewan River and Lake Winnipeg. Garrisons of mounted men will be left at Fort Pitt, Edmonton, and Battleford to watch Big Bear. Colonel Irvine, with 150 men, has gone northwards from Prince Albert to Green Lake to intercept Big Bear, and also to punish the Indians who have been plundering the Hudson's Bay posts.

EGYPT.—The Khedive has been pleased to confer the Fourth Class of the Order of the Medjidieh upon Mr. Thomas Wright, Chief Engineer of the postal steamer on the Nile, in recognition of his services in that capacity.

A messenger who went on the 6th of May to the Mahdi, asking for an exchange of prisoners, returned to Dongola on Sunday bringing a very long letter from the Mahdi. In it he chiefly appeals to the English to embrace Islam, to be warned by the disasters that have befallen Hicks Pasha, Gordon Pasha, and others, which will also be the fate of the English if they refuse to accept the true faith. He then acknowledges the receipt of the letter, saying, "I comprehend your tricking and fraud. It is labour lost, as these persons have repented and have embraced Islam, and are dearer to me than those you hold captive. I will not consent to their return to the land of the infidels. They themselves will not consent. Not even if you hack your captives limb from limb shall these righteous ones be restored to you."

Three other letters accompany this. One is a long letter in Arabic, purporting to be written by the prisoners, saying that they are well treated and are happy, and would not return even if sent for. At the end are written in Arabic the names of all the prisoners, set down in columns by the clerk who has written the letter, and under nearly all these the prisoner has signed his name. There are ninety-six names, including those of Lupton Bey and Slatin Bey. Nineteen are those of Italians, seventy-one of Greeks, Syrians, and a few Jews. The second letter is from Nuranga, who declines our invitation to come in, and advises the English to accept Islam. The third is from the Mahdi to his relations, our captives. He says that he will have nothing to do with them. The name of Vizetelly is not among those sent, but among others is that of Mahomed Kosti with Kuyzi written underneath. A man who has arrived from Khartoum says that the prisoners are not interfered with, and that they are allowed to earn their own living by working. He denies that Khartoum was taken by treachery, and says that it fell by a sudden assault, the garrison being weak from hunger. General Gordon, he says, resisted desperately till his ammunition failed. He then walked out of the house, smoking a cigarette, and was killed. The number of Dongola refugees is now 12,000.

The Victorian Parliament at Melbourne was opened on Thursday by the Governor, Sir Henry Brougham Loch, who, in his speech on the occasion, congratulated the Legislature upon the flourishing condition of the colony.

A somewhat serious riot occurred at Genoa on Sunday. A number of clergy made a pilgrimage in the morning to a shrine near the town, and returned at noon, headed by a band of music. It is asserted that some of their number uttered cries of "Long live the Pope-King!" The Liberals protested against this, and stones were thrown on both sides. One individual received a blow from a stone on the head, and subsequently died of his injuries. Several other persons were also hurt in the *mêlée*. The police and the military were obliged to interfere, and ultimately succeeded in restoring order.

A case of cannibalism is reported from the Brass River. An attempt was made on the life of a prince named Allagogha by a man, who fled to a village, where all trace of him was lost. The prince seized as hostages nine men belonging to the village, and promised that no harm should be done to them if the man were surrendered. A few days afterwards, however, he killed them, and their bodies were cooked and eaten.

A Blue-book containing further correspondence respecting the forces of the Transvaal and adjacent territories has been issued, from which it appears that on the 11th of March last Sir Hercules Robinson telegraphed to the Home Government expressing his disapproval of certain points of Sir Charles Warren's policy, and intimating that he would resign his High Commissionership if the settlement of civil questions were left in Sir Charles Warren's hands. In consequence of this communication instructions were sent to Sir Charles Warren on the 21st of March instructing him to refer to the High Commissioner all questions of policy whenever practicable, and observe special caution in all matters affecting the Dutch population. On March 23 Sir Charles Warren complained of the difficulties which he experienced in carrying out his duties as Special Commissioner. In the later communications with the Home Government the dispute between Sir Charles Warren and Sir Hercules Robinson does not appear to have been settled one way or the other; but on the 28th of May Lord Derby telegraphed to the High Commissioner requesting him to inform Sir Charles Warren that Her Majesty's Government highly appreciate the ability and success with which he had accomplished the objects of the expedition, but that they would be glad to know that the regular forces could be dispensed with and an armed police substituted, and to obtain information whether the Colonial Government would now propose to Parliament the annexation or protection of a part or the whole of the protectorate.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued containing despatches respecting the late revenue frauds in Cyprus. They occurred in the assessment and collection of tithes. Sir R. Biddulph in a despatch to the Earl of Derby dated December 20, 1884, says:—"The frauds have been of a very extensive nature, and have been perpetrated in a variety of ways. In some places they were effected in collusion with the villagers by the tithe assessor writing down a fraction only of the proper amount due to the Government. In others the villagers have been charged and have paid the full amounts, but the collector has, after payment, entered less amounts in his books, or altered the amounts after entry. In some cases no entry has been made at all, and the collector has presumably received and embezzled the whole amount so due." In another despatch, dated January 24, 1885, Sir R. Biddulph says:—"The Receiver-General's report shows, that whilst the frauds have been extensive and widely spread, the amounts have been much exaggerated by common report. Inquiry has now been made in every district in the island, especially with the view of detecting the frauds, and no solid ground has been discovered for estimating the amount at more than £3,500. Ten persons were tried. One was acquitted, and the other nine were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The collection concludes with the following despatch, from the Earl of Derby to Sir R. Biddulph:—"*Downing-street, April 27*, 1885.—Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 4th of April, explaining, with reference to a question asked in the House of Commons, that the only censure inflicted on Mr. Vitalis was for sending a telegram commenting on the conduct of his superiors to a clerk in this office. Mr. Vitalis received commendation and reward, and not censure, for reporting what he knew of the tithe frauds. He would have been within his rights, had he thought it necessary to do so, in addressing me upon the subject in the manner prescribed by the colonial regulations, which were notified to be binding in Cyprus by the *Gazette* of the 19th of January, 1881; but in attempting to open up communication upon island affairs with a clerk in this office, he took a course which would be destructive of all discipline in the colonial service, and for which he was very properly reprimanded.

The English are a people much given to matrimony. Not only is their average annual marriage rate higher than those of all other European countries, with the exceptions of the German and the Austro-Hungarian Empires, but, says the Registrar-General, they also marry at an earlier age than is the case in any other European country excepting Russia. In Russia a very large proportion of the marriages are between boys and girls under 20 years of age; and it is stated that no less than from 60 to 70 per cent. of the conscripts, who cannot be over 21 years of age, are already married when they come to be enrolled in the Army. The explanation given of this strange anomaly by M. Pietro Semenow, is that in Russia the population contains an enormous proportion of small agriculturists, who are in the habit of marrying their sons at as early an age as possible (the legal age being 18 for males) in order to secure an additional female labourer. Putting aside this exceptional case of Russia, it will be seen that in no other country of which the statistics are given is the proportion of either males or females who were under 25 at the time of marriage so high as in England. Very young brides, brides that is to say under 20 years of age, are proportionately more common in France; but with this exception, and of course that of Russia, the figures for England in each of the first two columns, both for males and females, are higher than that for any other country.

The present is an age of theatrical novelties. Stockholm, we learn, has been the scene of a polyglot representation of *Hamlet*. Signor Rossi sustained the premier *rôle* in Italian. Ophelia used the most melodious Finnish, and the rest of the company spoke their parts in their natural Swedish. The idea is one which will be sure to become popular. An *Othello*, for instance, with the part of Othello in Arabic, those of the Doge, Desdemona, and Emilia in pure Italian, Cassio in Broad Irish, and Iago in Castilian, would be a very taking performance. In fact, the possibilities thus opened up are infinite; and it may even be urged that Shakespeare himself distinctly contemplated something of this sort when he conceived such characters as Parson Evans, Doctor Caius, Fluellen, and the French Princess.

IRELAND.

The *Dublin Gazette* of Tuesday contained an order directing the forfeiture of the *United Irishman* of the 6th of June, and the *Irish World* of the same date.

Tuesday's *Dublin Gazette* contained the regulations for the farewell reception at the Castle to-day (Saturday). Earl and Countess Spencer will leave by the mail steamer for England this evening. It is believed that their departure will be of a semi-private nature, and that the usual military displays in the streets will be dispensed with.

All the windows of the Protestant church at Kildysart, county Clare, have been maliciously broken. The incumbent is said to be most popular with all parties, and the place has been remarkable hitherto for freedom from disorder.

The Lord-Lieutenant has appointed Mr. Allan Hornsby, secretary to the Fishery Board, to the inspectorship of fisheries, from which Mr. W. Johnston was recently dismissed. The seat on the Board of National Education vacant by the death of Lord O'Hagan has been accepted by the Lord Chancellor.

A meeting of the Diocesan Synod of Meath was held on Monday to elect a Bishop. The Bishop of Down and Connor presided. The Chairman announced the result of the voting. There were present 63 clergymen and 92 laymen. Of these, 37 clergymen and 52 laymen voted for Dean Reichel. He had, therefore, to make a return to the Lord Primate that no person had obtained a sufficient number of votes to be declared elected Bishop of Meath, and the names of the Rev. D. Bell and Dean Reichel would be submitted to the Bench of Bishops for selection.

A man named Cashman was brutally murdered on Sunday afternoon in a wood near Mill-street. A party of men lay in wait for Cashman and battered his head with a stone. The murdered man was much opposed to boycotting. No arrests have been made. While on his way home on Saturday night, an agricultural labourer named Patrick Birmingham, working on Mr. Robert Heaston's farm, Golden, near Tipperary, was fired at by a party of men. Birmingham, who was hit in the back and left shoulder, lies in a serious condition. Two evicted tenants, named Hennessey and Dalton, have been arrested.

The National school at Knockaneven, in the parish of Kildorrery, continues to be boycotted. A short time ago the parish priest, the Rev. D. O'Brien, dismissed the National teacher, a man named Lyons. The parishioners protested against the dismissal. The children who had been attending the National school were withdrawn and sent to the rival establishment opened by the dismissed teacher. The National schoolhouse was wrecked, and on one occasion the gates of the church were locked against the clergyman who came to celebrate mass. A farmer named Patrick Healy, who has been sending his children to the National school, has been threatened, and on Sunday night an armed party went to his house, fired through the window, and threatened that if he did not withdraw his children from the school he would be visited with worse consequences.

A will case, which has occupied the time of the Probate Court in Dublin for several days, was decided on Monday last. Mr. Thomas Barfour, a manufacturer, who died at the beginning of this year, left property to the amount of between £150,000 and £200,000. By his last will the bulk of this passed to his son and his widow, while to his three sisters he gave legacies of about £5,000 each. The widow and son sought to set this will aside in favour of one executed at an earlier date by which they would take the whole of the estate. Evidence was given to show that the testator was at the time of making the second will too infirm to understand what he was doing. In support of the case for the sisters it was contended that their brother had given them these legacies to rectify an unfair distribution of property made by their father at his death. At the close of the trial the jury found a verdict in favour of the last will made by the testator.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

When the private business had been disposed of, Lord Cranbrook informed their Lordships that Lord Salisbury had requested him to move the adjournment of the House till Friday, when Lord Salisbury would make a statement to the House.

Their Lordships adjourned at twenty-five minutes to five o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

Mr. Gladstone said he had received authentic information that Lord Salisbury had undertaken the formation of a Government, and that it would be convenient if the House at this early stage of the proceedings adjourned until Friday. He therefore proposed that the House should agree to this, but should make an exception from the rule of not proceeding with any public business in favour of the Lords' amendments to the Seats Bill, and also of the Princess Beatrice's Annuity Bill. Sir Stafford Northcote having expressed his concurrence in this proposal, Mr. Collings asked that an exception should also be made in favour of his Medical Relief Bill; but Mr. Gladstone thought this inadmissible. Mr. Labouchere asked what truth there was in the rumours of communications between the two front benches with a view of obtaining for the new Government some kind of support from their predecessors; to which Mr. Gladstone replied that he had no cognisance of any such communications. The motion for adjournment until Friday was then agreed to; and on the proposal being made that the House consider the Lords' Amendments to the Seats Bill,

Sir Henry Wolff moved the adjournment of the debate, pointing out that the Lords had introduced certain new clauses accelerating the period of the registration, appointing additional Revising Barristers, etc., which would impose a charge on the people, and insisting that these questions ought not to be discussed in the absence of a responsible Government. Sir Charles Dilke replied that these new clauses had been inserted at the instance of Lord Salisbury with the view of obviating the inconvenience which it had been shown to him would occur from prolonged delay; and the Government, which had intended to bring them in as a separate Bill, had acquiesced in this mode of dealing with the matter. Sir Stafford Northcote confirmed this; but Mr. Gorst argued that there was no necessity for haste in the matter. The Attorney-General, on the other hand, assured the House that there was no time to lose, and that much inconvenience had already arisen. Lord Randolph Churchill, arguing in favour of delay, maintained that the Government were responsible for any inconvenience which might arise, inasmuch as they had prepared the defeat which had led to the present emergency; but he was stopped by the Speaker, who ruled that this line of argument was out of order. Mr. Gladstone pointed out that an adjournment to Friday would be of no use, as it must be a fortnight before a responsible Government would take the lead of business; but, while sympathising with some of the objections taken, he pointed out that similar circumstances could never occur again, and that there was no danger of creating a precedent. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach maintained that in the difficult position in which the House was placed, it should not be asked to take any contentious point; and Sir William Harcourt, in replying, while admitting the difficulty of the position, remarked that it arose out of the disagreement of the Conservative leaders among themselves. Mr. Cowen suggested that the new clauses should be postponed and dealt with in a separate Bill, and this was supported by Mr. C. Lewis, Lord John Manners, and others. After some further conversation, the House divided on the question of adjournment, which was negatived by 333 to 35.

The House then considered the Lords' amendments, which were all agreed to with the exception of the incorporation of Jedburgh with the border burghs, which, on the motion of Mr. Trevelyan, was disagreed from; and another, changing the name of a division of Yorkshire from Spen Valley to Birstal, was also reversed.

The Princess Beatrice's Annuity Bill was read a third time, and Mr. Gladstone, in pursuance of his pledge at an earlier period of the evening, moved that the House do now adjourn. This was objected to by Mr. Collings on the ground that it would deprive him of the opportunity of introducing his Bill abolishing disqualification for the receipt of medical relief, and after a long conversation, in the course of which the Treasury Bench disappeared *en masse*, the motion was negatived by 55 to 32. The Government Orders were gone through and postponed *seriatim*, and after the first private member's Bill, the Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill, had been committed *pro formâ*, Mr. T. Hill moved that the remaining orders be postponed until Friday. This was carried on a division, after a long conversation, in which Mr. H. Fowler strongly protested against legislation in the middle of a Ministerial crisis, and Sir Stafford Northcote supported the motion. Mr. Collings then brought in his Bill, which was read a first time, and the House adjourned at ten minutes to ten o'clock.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

The Queen having graciously intimated to Mr. Gladstone her wish to offer him an earldom, in recognition of his services to his Sovereign and his country; while gratefully appreciating Her Majesty's gracious intention, the right hon. gentleman has asked to be allowed to forego the high honour which Her Majesty was ready to confer upon him.

Owing to the acceptance of office by the Marquis of Salisbury, it has been decided not to hold the demonstration at Portsmouth on the 26th inst., which the noble Marquis had promised to attend. Lord Salisbury hopes to have the pleasure of visiting Portsmouth at a future time.

The annual dinner of the Constitutional Union will take place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday, when Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M.P., will preside. Among those who have accepted invitations are the Duke of Portland, Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord Harris, General Sir E. B. Hamley, Lieutenant-General Sir Gerald Graham, the Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., the Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., Sir F. Milner, M.P., Sir R. H. Pollen, Sir J. Ferguson, Colonel Walrond, M.P., Mr. Boord, M.P., Mr. C. C. Ross, M.P., Mr. C. S. Read, Mr. Webster, Q.C., Mr. G. C. T. Bartley, and Mr. E. Ridley. On this occasion ladies will be admitted to the galleries.

Mr. Bradlaugh has addressed a letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, intimating that, when the new Ministry is formed and the re-elections are completed, he will again present himself at the table. The Speaker has replied to the effect that he will take the earliest opportunity of communicating Mr. Bradlaugh's intention to the House.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, M.P., speaking at Portsmouth on Wednesday, said he was violating no confidence when he said the new Government would have Lord Salisbury as Prime Minister and that Lord Randolph Churchill would have an important post in the Cabinet. Mr. Thomas Bruce, speaking on the Egyptian question, said the Government, after getting the best possible information, would get rid of the present state of affairs in the country, and would then act with a courage which alone could get them out of the present difficulties. It was announced that Lord Salisbury, who had promised to address a meeting at Portsmouth on the 26th inst., had postponed his visit.

At a public meeting of the Conservative electors of the Tottenham Division of Middlesex held on Tuesday night at the Iron Hall, Bruce-grove, for the purpose of hearing an address from Mr. Joseph Howard, with a view to his selection as a candidate for the representation of that division of the county in Parliament, Lord George Hamilton observed that since he addressed the electors of the division in November last a great many things had occurred. Owing to the failure of the expedition to relieve him, General Gordon had been murdered, the costly expedition to Khartoum had been recalled, we had been almost in hostile collision with Russia, the national expenditure had been increased to £100,000,000, and, lastly, the Gladstone Government had resigned. It was, however, a mistake to suppose that the resignation was brought about by a refusal to tax tea, and the motion which brought it about was carried, not by the Conservative strength, but by the absention of the Liberals. The Government proposed to tax beer and spirits, which were articles of home manufacture, and to exclude from taxation the commodity of wine, which was of foreign manufacture. The only answer made to the arguments advanced against this proposition was that to tax wine might act prejudicially upon certain branches of foreign trade, but surely the tax upon wine and spirits could not fail to prejudicially affect British manufactures, and to reverse the principles advocated by Mr. Cobden. Everyone knew that the principle for which the Conservative party contended was a fair and just one. It seemed to be a Radical notion that owners of houses and land were necessarily rich, but that was a mistake. He was most anxious to see every man the owner of his house or of his farm, and it was because of the injustice of the taxation upon that class of property, and the proposal to tax it still more heavily, that the Conservative party felt it their duty to protest against the recent Budget, and it was also a consciousness of the inherent justice of the Conservative principles which induced the Liberals to abstain from voting, and so enabled the Opposition to succeed. The Government having been defeated upon what after all was a mere detail of their Budget, Mr. Gladstone resigned, and had since refused to resume office. It was often said that the Conservative party had an insane longing for office. He believed, however, that he expressed the opinion of every Conservative when he said that if they were to consult their own personal comfort and ease they would never attempt to carry on the government of the country with a minority in the House of Commons. To carry on the government with a majority was not an easy task. It subjected men to a strain which no other occupation could entail upon them; but when the Government was in a minority their difficulties were increased twentyfold, especially if their object was to make use of the minority behind them in order to extricate the nation from the difficulties in which the policy of the majority had involved it. But there were higher considerations than mere personal comfort. The government of the Queen must be carried on, and if the majority resolutely declined to undertake that duty, it was clear that somebody else must. The main cause of our differences of the past few years was the foreign policy of the late Government. There was, he believed, some reason for the opinion that if the colleagues of the late Lord Beaconsfield and the supporters of his policy were to assume office they might meet with sympathy and support from foreign Powers which their opponents had not been favoured with. He had no authority to speak as to what the outcome of the present crisis was to be, but he thought he had made it clear that if the Conservative party was in a minority at the present time, it was not for want of a policy or principles, and he might venture to say of ability, but merely for paucity of numbers. That deficiency it was in the power of the electors to supply, and he trusted those present would do their best to increase the number of Conservatives in the next House of Commons.

On Thursday evening a meeting of Westminster Conservatives was held in the Townhall in support of the candidature of Mr. Burdett-Coutts for the Abbey Division of the borough. In the course of an exhaustive exposition of his views, Mr. Burdett-Coutts, who was accorded a most enthusiastic reception, said that the old Tory section of their party had absolutely disappeared or had been absorbed into the Conservative party, leaving it, in spite of independent action here and there on the part of adventurous spirits, in the main, and certainly in principle, harmonious and united. On the other hand, in the Liberal party the Radical tail had increased in power; its propaganda consisted chiefly of giving away other people's property without paying for it; its apostles were earnest and talented, and not over scrupulous, and altogether it was an active and undeniable force in the political organism. But that very power was derived from the enunciation of principles and doctrines which were traditionally and actually repugnant to the sense of the main body of the party to which it is affiliated, and from which it sprang. Those two sections of the great Liberal party were divided by an even greater distance, and by a more clearly defined line than that which existed between the old, and, he might be permitted to add, the bigoted Tory party and the Reform party of 1832. Up to the present the two hostile elements of the Liberal party had been held together by the commanding genius of one man. Snap that binding link, lower that powerful ægis, put aside that man, and the Liberal party would split. There was no such inherent division in the Conservative party. The party was instinct with national spirit, and it should prevail if it leant to progress rather than repression. The Conservative party, conserving of all that was good in the past, and admitting all healthy change, was the only national party in the future. It would be the party of constitutional development, the party of law and order, of free expression as opposed to the Caucus and tyranny, of real independence and liberty, and founded on these principles—just, free, progressive, and loyal—the party of national strength. It would have to face the Radical party, the party of Socialism, Atheism, despotism, as they saw it fast becoming, the anti-national and un-English party, as it had always proved itself to be. He called that party anti-national and un-English not only because of their mean-spirited and disastrous foreign policy, but because they already saw the first links being forged of that fatal chain which would inevitably bind them to the party of revolution and separation in Ireland. Those two sources of danger would commingle, and form one turgid and restless flood, and all who valued law and order, true liberty and progress, should unite to withstand and thrust it back. They had to cut out the diseased spot, the festering spot of national dishonour and domestic tyranny. They should turn out the Liberal party as it now existed, and prevent them from regaining power over the imperial interests of this country, which for five long years they had so fearfully mismanaged.

Lord Henry Thynne, M.P., speaking on Wednesday night at Codford St. Peter, Wilts, said the Government which had just resigned came into power after having made a great many promises, but there had been great consistency in the manner in which they had broken those promises. He believed that the country, after having again an experience of government by the Conservatives, would return that party to power in November.

Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., addressed a public meeting in the Holloway Hall on Wednesday night in support of the candidature of Mr. Richard Chamberlain for West Islington. In urging the importance of organisation he said:—Principles without discipline only tended to confusion and disorder. The Caucus was the servant of the people, and not its master. It was the engine by which public opinion is concentrated and its adequate expression effectually secured, and it was by its means alone that the great majority could successfully resist the confederacy of class interests, the selfish Conservatism which had always banded together to resist every reform, to maintain every abuse, and to protect every form of privilege. Having alluded to the dissensions among the Tories, he said he was not one of those who had believed that Lord Salisbury would find it difficult to form a Government. The difficulty would be found in the choice of a policy more than in the selection of persons. If the Tory party carried out the Egyptian policy they announced in Opposition, the new Government would at once alter the orders given to Lord Wolseley; the expedition to Khartoum, which had been finally relinquished, would be again undertaken, and the province of Dongola would be occupied for an indefinite time by British troops. Lord Randolph Churchill, however, had a totally different policy, having approved of withdrawal from the Soudan, and favouring the return of Arabi. Then, as to coercion in Ireland, Mr. Chamberlain said: Lord Randolph Churchill does not believe, neither do I believe, in a policy of perpetual repression. Lord Randolph Churchill is in favour of giving some measure of local government to Ireland and to a system under which Irishmen should have some effective control over their own affairs. But then that is not Lord Salisbury's policy. Unless Lord Salisbury has changed his mind—and of that he has not given the slightest indication—I want to know how he is going to settle his differences with the ablest of his followers. Is Lord Randolph Churchill going to bow the knee to Lord Salisbury, or is Lord Salisbury going to pass under Lord Randolph Churchill's yoke, and to carry out in office the policy which, when in Opposition, he described as 'feeble and futile quackery.'" The same differences of opinion existed on the question of finance. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach would spare the beer-barrel and tax the teapot; Mr. Chaplin proposed to tax sugar; Lord Salisbury had suggested that a toll should be levied on foreign luxuries; Mr. James Lowther was determined, if he had the power, to tax the bread of the people; while Sir Stafford Northcote was a convinced free trader. There were thus five distinct and mutually destructive financial policies, to all of which some one or other of the members of the new Government are pledged. Under these circumstances he predicted that the Tory leaders would join in a self-denying ordinance, and that each would begin to eat his own words in order that all might have a clean slate and go in search of a new policy for a united Conservative party. The new Government would be entitled to their contemptuous toleration until they had served their purpose and made way for better men. As to the future, the first duty and the chief obligation of the new Parliament would be the completion and extension of the local government. It was by that means only that we could hope to confront the destitution and the misery and the crime which were still the great blots on our civilisation. It was time also that a system of local government was granted to Ireland, and the absurd and irritating anachronism known as Dublin Castle should be swept away.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., speaking on Wednesday night at a Liberal demonstration at Cheltenham, said though the Government had been defeated in Parliament, it had not been defeated in the country. He attributed the defeat to the apathy of the Liberals and the help of Mr. Parnell. The Conservatives succeeded to a state of things which was a perfect paradise to those existing in 1880. The Liberals had then to deal with difficulties in Eastern Europe, Egypt, Ireland, and those arising from the unfulfilled Treaty of Berlin. If the Conservatives went into office they would find Eastern Europe quiet, the difficult question of Egyptian finance settled, and the Soudan almost free from their troops, South Africa peaceful and contented, and Ireland practically free from agrarian crime. Had the late Government remained in power a few more weeks, the Afghan question would have been settled, but after the language which had been used by Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill it would not be surprising if, before treating with them, Russia demanded some explanation of that language. He submitted that Mr. Parnell's support had been obtained by the bribe of "No coercion for Ireland," Lord Randolph Churchill having first squared Mr. Parnell and then Lord Salisbury. His five years' experience of Parliament was that their opponents were devoid of political principle. As to the future of the Liberal party, it would be their first duty at the election to get rid of the jackals and jackdaws, and when in power they would have to deal with the question of local government and see that the questions affecting Ireland should be dealt with by Irishmen. A resolution of confidence in Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues was passed.

The Right Hon. J. G. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., who presided at the house dinner of the National Liberal Club held on Wednesday night, defended the course which the Government had taken in connection with the Budget defeat, and urged that after that defeat there were only two courses open—dissolution or resignation. The former would have been impracticable under the present circumstances, and the Government had adopted the latter. Not to have done so would have been for the Government to have placed themselves in a most discreditable position. He bore a very high testimony to the character of the Premier, and to the great consideration which he gave to the opinions of his colleagues. He was confidently hopeful of the future of Liberalism. Mr. Horace Davey, Q.C., M.P., said that the House of Commons, elected in 1880, had done a very considerable amount of legislative work, especially in connection with social subjects, many of which he alluded to. He admitted fully the necessity of reform of procedure, and especially deprecated the extent to which the right of questioning Ministers had been abused. He spoke with enthusiasm of the great political legislative achievements of the present House of Commons in the Franchise and Redistribution Bills, and expressed

his belief that but few people appreciated the magnitude of the revolution which had been effected. He next glanced at the work which the new House of Commons would undertake, placing in the forefront the reform of the Land Laws.

A public meeting in connection with the London and Counties Liberal Union was held on Tuesday evening at St. James's Hall. Mr. JOHN MORLEY, M.P., the Chairman, in opening the meeting, said they were entitled to hope that their Union would materially contribute to the task of giving new political vitality to the divisions of the metropolis. Whether the Tory party would be able to form a Government or not was doubtful. After the exhibition in the House of Commons the previous evening it remained very doubtful. Often the Tories had taunted them with their mechanical majority, but he thought that some of them must now for once have reflected on the virtues of even a mechanical minority. He was not a vindictive politician, but when he considered how the Tories had brought censure after censure for no honest or sincere purpose; how, in a pure spirit of annoyance and mischief they had harassed Ministers night after night during difficult and perilous negotiations; how he had seen night after night the unmannerly interruptions of this the gentlemanly party, mocking, insulting, and deriding the noblest figure in Parliament, he confessed that though he was not, he hoped, wanting in the spirit of generosity or Christian charity towards opponents, the natural man, the old Adam within him, viewed with considerable complacency the Tory party stewing in its own juice. The serious side of the situation, however, was that for some months to come England was wiped out and effaced from the diplomatic map of Europe. That was what the patriotic party had brought them to. The Liberals appealed from the House of Commons to the new constituencies, and he hoped they would go into the battle under the banner of the late Prime Minister. Sir W. HARCOURT said that the political situation was certainly a singular one. It was a phenomenon, probably without example, to find a set of victors perfectly furious because their opponents had been defeated. The Tories had done for months and years everything in their power to embarrass the Government, and now that they had succeeded in destroying it they said it was all their fault. It was as if there was a man behind a hedge with a musket and an Irish confederate, who had been shooting at somebody else day after day, and night after night, who had missed him very often, and who at last put a bullet in his heart, and then declared that it was an act of suicide. He did not think they would get any common jury to believe that. And then they said, "Oh, you might have ducked, and then we should not have hit you." They ought to know better than to assert that Her Majesty's Government had courted defeat, and had even sought to procure it. He declared upon his honour that there was not a word of truth in such a suggestion; it was what Sir Stafford Northcote would call "a good, stout, thumping lie." The Government had not thought they had the right to shrink from the responsibilities which had been imposed upon them. Let them, then, hear no more of this wretched fiction, invented by the embarrassed victors and by conscience-stricken absentees, that the Government rode for a fall. It was not true. They did nothing of the kind. Then, too, it was said that the Government fell through their own dissensions. He was not surprised that the Tories believed this. They could not understand a party without dissensions. They judged the late Government by the standard of the own domestic felicity. Their idea of a party was one in which the leaders were constantly cutting one another's throats; but they need not suppose that the Liberals led the same cat-and-dog life. It was not a fact, and, therefore, he dismissed that theory of the fall of the Government. It was not well founded, either, that the Government were destroyed on account of their foreign policy. They had been attacked over and over again upon their foreign policy, but had not been defeated. Another account of the transaction had a modicum of truth in it. It had been said at the meeting of the licensed victuallers at the Crystal Palace that the Government had fallen by Irish whisky. Well, if that was true, all he could say was that the shame belonged to those who compassed the defeat by such means. He would rather belong to a Government that fell by Irish whisky than to a Government which floated into power upon that generous liquor. He was not sorry that the issue had been joined between the two great parties in the State on the question of drink. It emphasised the attitude of the Liberal party towards what was one of the greatest questions of the future. Drink, he believed, was a poison in politics as it was a poison in society, and the time would shortly arrive when the nation would have to decide between the party of Irish whisky and the party of political progress. The partisans and patrons of Irish whisky would have to meet the Radical teetotalers, and he did not fear the decision. But the Tories had also cultivated an alliance with an Irish spirit which was stronger than whisky. The whole of the Tory opposition for the last two years had been founded upon the basis of a close alliance with an Irish party with which they had nothing in common—not only on subjects like whisky, upon which they might agree—but on subjects like the Soudan. Now they had what they wanted, and would have to pay the price; and he took it that at this moment they were considerably embarrassed as to the particular coin in which they were to liquidate their obligations. What unreasonable people these Tories were! He heard nothing but denunciations of the late Government for having been defeated and for having resigned; but he would like to know what would have been said if they had not resigned. Mr. James Lowther said it was a trap. Why a trap? What had he been trying to do to the late Government for the last five years? The time had come, and he did not like it. He found himself face to face with his own declaration about the Corn Laws. The Tories were terrified at the echoes of the mischievous rubbish which they had been talking. They were confronted by the necessity of making good their words or of eating them. They would eat them. He did not know whether it would be a palatable diet, but he was sure it would be abundant. The fatal victory which had been achieved was the Nemesis which they deserved for their factious conduct. It was another chapter in the old story of the vanity of human wishes, for now vengeance had listened to their requests. They shrank back in terror from the prospect. He did not object to that. It was entirely their own affair; but he contended that being miserable themselves they were furious with the late Government for not being miserable too. But why should Liberals be miserable? If the Tories were, or were likely to be, in a majority, he should be miserable enough, but as that seemed remote he ventured to console himself. When the Liberal party was in a minority it went out. That was proper enough, but it was not so essential perhaps to the Tory party, because they had not any particular principles, and there were plenty of examples of Tory Governments in a minority. He did not blame them at all. Lord Salisbury had the offer of office, and he accepted it with great alacrity. He thought Lord Salisbury was quite right, because if the Tory Government was going to wait until it was in a majority it would have to wait a long time. If they did not do any good under the present circumstances they could not do any particular harm. A Government in a minority was the most docile, tractable, and amenable creature in the world, if it was only guided in the right path and placed under a little gentle pressure. After examining in some detail the utterances of Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill with regard to Ireland, Egypt, and Russia, Sir William Harcourt said he could assure the new Government that they should have fair play. The assurances they most required were from their own household. He had hardly yet recovered from the amusement which the scene of the previous night had caused him—the discordant fractions of a Government yet unformed flying at one another's throat; an embryo Administration like Esau and Jacob fighting before they were born, with very probably the same fate in future that "the elder shall serve the younger." How it was going to end he could not say. Wars of succession were proverbially long and bloody. He did not know whether they had kissed and made friends that morning after the public scandal of the domestic broil the night before, but it was a bad prospect for a Government which began by making itself ridiculous. The Tories might squabble about their leaders, but the Liberals had no dissensions about theirs. The Liberals had a leader such as no other party possessed; a man with all the experience of age, and all the fire of youth, and those who thought they were going to get rid of him reckoned without their host. Did they think that Nelson was going to haul down his flag just on the eve of Trafalgar. The flag was still flying at the main, and they would fight for the old cause and for the old man. Under that flag and in that name they would appeal to an enfranchised nation, they would go forth conquering and to conquer, and they would yet place upon that honoured head, which the Tories had defamed, insulted, and reviled, the worthy crown of a final victory.

A great demonstration of Conservatives was held on Saturday night at Great Harwood, near Blackburn, in furtherance of the candidature of Viscount Cranborne for the Darwen Division. Lord CRANBORNE, who was received with loud cheers, said that if a Conservative Government were returned in November he would tell them what they would not do. They would not allow the Radical party to arrogate to themselves all the good qualities, and to say they were the only party of progress. The Conservatives were as much entitled to the great election cries as were Radicals, even to the great revolutionary cry of liberty, equality, and brotherhood. But the Conservatives did not understand by liberty, liberty to one man to take the property of another. They did not understand by equality levelling, and they did not take brotherhood to mean setting class against class. Neither would the Conservatives be grossly incompetent in foreign affairs. When one Government ended and another began much depended on the judgment of the leaders of the country; but the Queen, owing to the early age at which she began to reign, had acquired an experience greater than that of any statesman living; and therefore the country would most gratefully appreciate her judgment and guidance on this occasion. For the rest they might trust the leaders of the Tory party to bring to bear on their judgment the highest considerations of patriotism and the deepest desire for the ultimate good of the country. That was a moment when Conservatives must put all their energies into the fight, and when moderate Liberals must consider whether with all their faults a Conservative Government was not preferable to another grossly incompetent Liberal Ministry.—Alderman WHITELY, Mayor of Blackburn, moved a resolution strongly condemning the policy of the so-called Liberal Government during their tenure of office.—Mr. EDWARD CLARKE, Q.C., M.P., supported the motion, which was carried. He said that if a Conservative Government took office they might depend upon it that no question whatever would affect the judgment of Lord Salisbury except against the question of the welfare of the country. A wise and steadfast policy in foreign affairs—such as was the policy in the brilliant administration of Lord Beaconsfield—would restore at once peace and calmness to the affairs of Europe.

Mr. GEORGE RUSSELL, the Liberal candidate for Fulham, speaking at a meeting in Eustace Hall, North-end, on Monday evening, said the Government had not been defeated on a mere detail, but their whole Budget had been rejected by the acceptance of Sir M. H. Beach's amendment, which was an emphatic Tory declaration of war against temperance, especially on the part of the mover, and of Lord Randolph Churchill, who declared against imposing further duties on spirituous liquors, and in favour of further taxing tea and sugar. He entirely agreed with Sir Charles Dilke that the day was not far distant when the Tory party would have occasion to regret having sneered at the organisation of the temperance party in England, and that they had been led in the heat of debate to throw out the suggestion of taxing tea and sugar. The amendment had committed the House of Commons to the principle of a further subvention from the Imperial Exchequer in aid of local burdens, while it was also a declaration by the majority of the House of Commons, and by the Tory party as a whole, that the landed property of the country should not bear its proper share in the burdens of the country. His colleagues had placed their resignation in the hands of the Queen, who, acting in conformity with her constitutional duty, had sent for the most conspicuous leader of the Tory party. He said "conspicuous" advisedly, for while under ordinary circumstances one would say "the leader," that was now impossible in regard to the Conservatives. Two years after the death of Lord Beaconsfield, in a magazine article, Lord Randolph Churchill asked, "On whom has Elijah's mantle fallen?" That was a question which had never yet been satisfactorily answered, and, in view of the dissensions which had taken place between the leaders of the Conservative party, it had become apparent that "Elijah's mantle" was nothing better than a "divided skirt." The difficulties Lord Salisbury would have in his way in forming a Government were large, and they were beginning to manifest themselves sooner than was expected, for that very evening the Conservatives had fallen to loggerheads over the proposal to consider the Lords' amendments to the Redistribution Bill. If Lord Salisbury was able to compose those trifling differences among his followers he might form a Government and carry on the affairs of the nation until the General Election. But it would be the duty of the Liberal party to see that they did not convert this temporary arrangement for five or six months into a more lengthened tenure of five or six years.

The annual dinner of the Cobden Club was given on Saturday night at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, the large party attending leaving the House of Commons Steps at Westminster, by special steamer, which started at half-past four o'clock. Sir CHARLES DILKE presided. In proposing "The memory of Richard Cobden and the prosperity of the Cobden Club," he said that they must all have noted that during the past year there had been a considerable advance towards the adoption, both in this country and abroad, in many cases, of Mr. Cobden's principles. There was first the reference, proposed by this country, and accepted in a friendly way by another Power, of a great international question in dispute, which might very easily have led to a long and bloody war, to the friendly arbitration of an impartial Sovereign. No man could regret that such a war had been averted—and averted by honourable means. "The Conservative party had always, when Liberal statesmen took some great step in the direction of peace and concord among mankind, accused them in violent language of having in some mysterious way violated the interests of this country, and this sort of language had been used in regard to the Penjdeh arbitration, as well as in regard to the contemplated arrangement as to the Suez Canal, and in the past in reference to the arrangement with respect to the finances of Egypt. While in regard to Egypt this country's sacrifices entitled us to great consideration for our opinions, the other Powers were also entitled to a voice in the settlement of its future. The two objects of this country were to secure Egypt against foreign annexation and to preserve its internal tranquillity after the British troops had left it. These objects were not retarded but promoted by consultation with the Powers of Europe. He did not see why we might not obtain from the Powers a guarantee of the neutrality of Egypt similar in its nature to the perpetual guarantee of the neutrality of Belgium." Sir Charles went on to say that the dissociation of the franchise from the possession of property, and the proposed abolition of monopoly in land, were in accordance with Mr. Cobden's principles. With respect to the cardinal principle of free trade, there had not been a rapid advance, but he believed there had been progression. The people would have nothing to do with "fair trade," believing it to be only a plan of cutting off one's nose to spite one's face. It was not only with regard to free trade and taxes upon goods that the Tories had their differences. Being aware that after the next election they will have for a long time no chance of power, they had tried for a few months of office by various votes of censure; and at last they appeared to have succeeded. But on what principles were they to form their Government? Free trade or protection, peace or war, leaseholders' enfranchisement or rights of property, Lord Randolph Churchill and London government reform, or Mr. Smith and vestrydom? But whether the Conservative Government accepted the responsibility of power or sought to evade and escape it, in either case their conduct would make no difference to the effect of the general election that is coming upon us. The next election would not be fought only on Mr. Gladstone's services and his name, but also upon the principles of the Liberal party and those principles in support of which they were then assembled.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, in proposing "Our Foreign and Colonial Members and Guests," said that we had been suffering from a depression altogether exceptional in its duration and extent, and yet he ventured to say that the general trade of this country was at the present time more prosperous than that of any other great country in the world. Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to quote statistics as to trade and agriculture in America and France in order to show that, notwithstanding their protective tariffs, there was in those countries a falling-off in trade, a decrease in wages, and a growing distress and depression. He then went on to speak of the question of municipal government. The extension of municipal institutions was not all they had to do in the way of local government. "They had in the future to elevate their conception of the meaning of the word. It was not merely a parochial, a municipal, it was not even merely a provincial, question. It was a national question also. They had to deal with that system under which the greatest of the legislative assemblies of the world was beginning to lose its usefulness, and consequently to lose its influence with the people. But this they could never accomplish so long as the Imperial Parliament was burdened with an ever-increasing amount of petty detail which it was incompetent to deal with, and which ought to be referred to other bodies. They had also to recognise and to satisfy the national sentiment, which was in itself a praiseworthy and inspiring feeling, and which both in Scotland and in Ireland was now demanding the domestic control of purely domestic affairs; and these objects, he believed, could only be secured by some measure of devolution by which the Imperial Parliament should maintain its undisputed supremacy, but should nevertheless relegate to subordinate authorities the control and administration of their local business. He believed that in this way only was there any chance of their being able to remedy the deep-rooted discontent which followed as a natural consequence on the attempt of one nation to control and interfere with the domestic life and the social economy of another whose genius it did not understand, whose pressing necessities it was not in a position to appreciate, whose business it had not time to attend to, and whose prejudices and preferences, it was impossible even with the best intentions not sometimes to ignore or offend. He looked forward with confidence to the opportunity which would be afforded by the new Parliament for the consideration of this most momentous question, and he believed in the successful accomplishment of its solution by the only hope of the pacification of Ireland and of the maintenance of the strength and integrity of the empire, which were endangered and gravely compromised so long as an integral portion of Her Majesty's dominions could only be governed by exceptional legislation, and so long as in consequence it continued to be discontented and estranged." With regard to the acceptance of office by the Conservatives, Mr. Chamberlain said that Lord Salisbury and the Tory party must lie on the bed they had made for themselves; they could not evade their responsibilities. "No doubt their situation was very difficult, but they should have thought of that before. No doubt they find themselves now face to face with many inconvenient declarations. There are statements which we have been taught to describe as 'commercial illustrations' which will now have to be explained away. There are pledges which have been given. They, the party, as a whole, are committed, if words mean anything, to a reversal of almost the whole of the policy of the last few years. But, gentlemen, we are not alarmed. These pledges were not made to be kept, and they have served their purpose; and I look forward with interest to the spectacle which I believe will shortly be presented of a great party with indecent expedition hastening to divest itself of a whole wardrobe of pledges and professions, which it has accumulated during the past few years—stripping off every rag of consistency, and standing up naked and not ashamed, in order that it may squeeze itself into office. That is the position, gentlemen. It is only upon those terms that what will be known in history as the 'Stop-gap' Government can invite the toleration of its opponents. They must not undo our work; they must not jeopardise the results already accomplished. They must continue on the main lines of the policy that they have so often and so vehemently condemned. But if they are willing to do that, for my part I see no reason why they should not remain as caretakers on the premises until the new tenants are ready in November for a prolonged—and, I hope, a permanent—occupation.

WHY LORD SALISBURY SHOULD TAKE OFFICE.

The *Saturday Review* says:—

"Every hour during which Mr. Gladstone remains at the head of affairs is an additional calamity to the country. Of this there is no doubt whatever in the mind of any impartial person throughout England and throughout Europe. Mr. Gladstone may have all the virtues and all the genius which Sir Charles Dilke and the Baptist Union antiphonally predicate of him—that is a matter of opinion. But if Sir Charles Dilke and the Baptist Union deny that Mr. Gladstone has disgraced and impoverished, entangled and endangered the honour and the interests, the possessions and the prospects of England, their denial may be treated with as much attention as if they denied Mr. Gladstone's existence. And this being so, the question is whether every Englishman who, at whatever expense of personal or party inconvenience, has the opportunity of relieving England of this curse even for a few months is not bound to do so. Mr. Gladstone, it will be said, may come back to power. So a disease may return after it has been driven away, and a house may be set on fire again after it is quenched, and a man may be ruined after his credit has been retrieved and his enemies' operations baffled. But it is not usual in any of these cases to reject a present, a certain, and an immense gain because it is possible that things may go wrong again at a future time. To get rid of Mr. Gladstone, to cut out the cancer which has been eating England for five years, to clear away the *régime* of cowardice abroad and crooked ways at home, to feel that England is in the hands of Englishmen, and that the enemies of England will be spoken with in the gate—these inducements will probably seem to a great many men to outweigh anything that can be said on the other side. If the foolishness of the people chooses once more to put the neck of the country under Mr. Gladstone's heel, that cannot be helped. Sir Charles Dilke says that it is going to do so anyhow and in any event. There is all the more reason for profiting by at least a short period of respite, restoration, and public honesty. The advent of a Conservative Ministry would, of course, once more let loose the torrent of falsehood which swept the country some six years ago. We have had specimens already in the claim by one Cabinet Minister that the Government which deliberately disfranchised the recipient of medical relief enfranchised him, and in the assertion of another that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach advocated a tax on tea, when all Sir Michael said was that the Government had declined to tax tea because they knew it would be unpopular. For all this we must be prepared, but for all this we must be prepared in any case. The expulsion from power for four or five or six months of the Minister who has disgraced and degraded England, the administration of the country even for that short time by hands clean from the blood and white of the foulness which smirch the hands of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, remains as a positive good, the magnitude and certainty of which are unquestionable. Perhaps the Deluge will come. At any rate for a little time before the Deluge, falsehood, cowardice, desertion of faithful servants, butchery of guiltless people for no cause, will cease to be phrases describing the policy and the performances of the Government of England."

Painted windows as a memorial of departed worth and gallantry have an interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor has at all times pleasure in showing his works in progress, both for church and hall, the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates sent. Medal awarded to works in Paris Exhibition.—The "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London, W.

THE EARTH AND ITS CHANGES.

A remarkable article by M. Ramus appears in the current number of the *Nouvelle Revue*, entitled "L'Age de la Terre;" but it is not so much a disquisition on the age of the earth as an attempt to estimate the number of years during which the glacial epoch lasted and how long a time will elapse before ice disappears from the planet again. This is done by some very interesting calculations. The paper begins by pointing out that, during the whole period of the primary rocks and the formation of coal strata, tropical heat prevailed from latitude 35 deg. to latitude 80 deg—to the polar regions, that is. The temperature was uniform over the whole earth. During the first half of the secondary period, that of jurassic rocks and chalk, the climate remained the same; the same plants and the same animals are found all over the globe. During the second half of the period, however, the climate began to cool somewhat, and deciduous trees made their appearance, though tropical plants were still be found in England and Denmark. Even to the middle of the tertiary period there was equality of climate in all latitudes; but the temperature in Europe fell very gradually, and, says M. Ramus, "It is certain that at the end of the tertiary period there was no ice on the globe, not even at the poles or at the top of the highest mountains."

With the quaternary period a great change took place. The reindeer was to be found in all parts of Europe, the cold was excessive, and the great Swiss glaciers extended to the south of France. The glacial epoch was in full swing, and the uniformity of temperature formerly prevailing had been entirely destroyed. Then a reflex action begins; the glaciers, and with them the reindeer and the mammoth, retreat as slowly as they advanced. At the furthest point of the glacial extension the cold became so intense that a sea of ice covered half of Russia, all Prussia, Hanover, Holland, and part of England.

What, then, was the cause of this change from uniformity to excessive cold over so large a portion of the earth's surface? And how is it that the extent of the cold region, after having reached its maximum, gradually retreated? M. Ramus attributes the change to the deflection of the earth's axis from the perpendicular, and then its gradual return towards its old position. In the case of a perpendicular axis the climates will be nearly equable all over the globe; there will be some difference in different latitudes, owing to the fact that the sun's rays are only vertical at the equator, but it will be comparatively small. There would be no nights long enough in any part of the planet to leave time for the formation of a large quantity of ice. Consequently, all we have to do to account for the ages of time when the climate, as geology tells us, was the same all over the world, is to imagine the earth with a perpendicular axis in place of an axis at an angle with the plane of the ecliptic as it is now.

The angle to-day is 23° 27′ 9″. But the Chinese astronomer Choo-Kung, who measured the angle 1,100 years before Christ, made it 23° 54′; and subsequent measurements, made in B.C. 350, 250, and 50, and in A.D. 461, 629, 880, 1000, 1279, 1437, 1800, and 1850, by celebrated astronomers, Greek, Chinese, Arabian, and French, give the angle as follows at the respective dates:—23° 49′, 23° 46′, 23° 41′, 23° 39′, 23° 36′, 23° 34′, 23° 32′, 23° 31′, 23° 30′, 23° 27′ 87″, and 23° 27′ 33″. A succession of figures like these conveys little meaning to the unmathematical mind; but the meaning is clear nevertheless. The obliquity of the axis has diminished steadily for the last 3,000 years, and the diminution amounts in all to 26′ 27″, showing that its tendency now is towards the perpendicular at the rate of 48″ (forty-eight seconds) every 100 years. This means that the Polar Circle is being reduced at the rate of 1,333 mètres—or, roughly, 1,466yds.—every century, or 14½yds. every year; the temperate zone being increased proportionately. It will take the axis 176,946 years to move at its present rate through the distance which now separates it from the perpendicular.

As long as the axis remained perpendicular, the climate, as has been said, was uniformly hot, and in Greenland and Spitzbergen pomegranates grew. One day the axis began to change. At first this had a slight effect. For ages the modification was trifling; even at the end of the tertiary period there was still no ice, and snow when it fell soon disappeared. But by degrees the zones were traced. Round the pole the change was already complete, and the radiation of the earth overcame the solar heat, and the night the day, so that masses of ice were formed. The quaternary period was entered; man appeared in our continent; the angle of obliquity of the axis being about 15 deg., and the polar belt, about 1,000 miles in extent, finished at the southern part of Spitzbergen. The glacial epoch had begun. What then was the maximum of the inclination of the axis when our earth was divided into two belts of extreme cold (when glaciers covered the greater part of Europe) and torrid heat? Not less, certainly, says M. Ramus, than thirty-five degrees—probably nearer forty degrees. Taking, however, thirty-five degrees, and assuming that the deviation of the axis proceeded at the same rate as its return is going on now, then 262,000 years elapsed between the first movement and the day when the axis began to return. This check seems to have taken place at the end of the quaternary period, when the earth had assumed much about the same general conditions that we see to-day. It necessarily required other thousands of years to effect a change of climate in the opposite direction. The alteration is clearly manifested in the geological strata by the immigration and emigration of the reindeer. There would have elapsed, then, since the axis began its backward movement until now—assuming 35deg. to be the maximum of inclination—86,554 years, which, with the 176,946 years that have still to be traversed ere the axis once more becomes perpendicular, would give 262,500 years as the total period between the first movement and the moment of extreme inclination. Already the glacial period is considered as at an end in Southern Scandinavia, and the Swiss glaciers are nothing to what they were. Nevertheless M. Ramus calculates that 50,000 years must still elapse before glaciers disappear.

As to the age of man upon the earth, assuming that he did not appear until the lower stages of the quaternary period in which his bones first are found, it is certain that the climate was much warmer in Europe than it is now. On M. Ramus's calculations, man has been 223,108 years on the earth, and 349,054 years have passed since the axis of the earth first moved out of the perpendicular. The exactitude of the figures is very amusing.

THE POPULATION OF LONDON.

A meeting of the Statistical Society was held on Tuesday evening at the Royal School of Mines, Jermyn-street, when a paper on "The Population of London, 1801-81" was read by Mr. R. Price-Williams, M.Inst.C.E. Dr. Graham Balfour, F.R.S., presided. Mr. Price-Williams stated at the outset that it had been a somewhat difficult matter to trace with any detail the various changes which had occurred in the population of the different districts of the metropolis prior to 1841. The area, however, included within the bills of mortality at the beginning of the present century was 21,587 acres. In 1831 additional parishes were taken into the boundary, increasing the area to 30,002 acres. In the census returns for 1841 more parishes were included, and in 1851 further very large additions were made, thereby increasing the total area to 75,343 acres inclusive of, or 74,427 acres exclusive of, the water area, and since 1851 no further additions had been made. The paper dealt with the changes which have occurred in the population of the different metropolitan registration districts as they are given in the census returns. Among the more noteworthy of the districts is that of Westminster. Its entire area, which includes the sub-districts of Golden-square, Berwick-street, St. James's-square, and St. Anne's, Soho, is only 216 acres; the population was in 1801 46,099, or 213 people per acre, almost exactly the number to which it had become reduced in 1881. The population of the sub-districts of Berwick-street and St. Anne's, Soho, is the densest in the metropolis, and in the case of Berwick-street appears to have attained its *maximum* of 450 people per acre in 1851, the highest number ever yet attained in any sub-district in the metropolis during the present century. In 1871 the density of the population had declined to 429 people per acre. From 1851 down to the last census there has been a constant decrease in the population of Berwick-street sub-district and the number of houses per acre; the number of people in each house has largely increased until it has now the largest number in any district in London—viz., 14·25 persons per house, or nearly twice the average of the metropolis in 1881. The number of houses has decreased from 33·42 per acre in 1831 to 30·08 in 1871; but the district still possesses the largest number of houses per acre in the metropolis. The sub-district of St. Anne's, Soho, comes next to Berwick-street for density of population. The district of St. Pancras, which possesses a total area of 2,653 acres, is one which has increased very markedly, the population being in 1801 only 31,779, or 12 persons per acre, whereas at the last census the population was 236,258, or 89 per acre. A noteworthy fact is that the increase during the last decade is almost precisely the same as that which occurred during the first decade of the century—about 14,800. The increase per cent. is, however, very different, the amount representing as much as 45·80 per cent. increase on the smaller, but only 6·68 per cent. on the larger figure. The largest increase which has ever occurred in any registration district in the metropolis during the present century has occurred in the district of Islington, the population of which has increased 69,087 during the last decade. In the St. Giles sub-district the greatest density—viz., 303 people per acre—was reached in 1841; but since then it has rapidly decreased to 233 at the date of the last census. The area of the Strand district is 403 acres, and the population, which in 1801 was 50,854, or 126 persons per acre, increased very slightly until 1821, when it attained its maximum of 137 per acre. Since 1841, when it had 129 per acre, until 1881 there has been a constant decrease, the population in that year becoming reduced to 33,582, or to 83 persons per acre. The population of the district of Holborn has declined since 1861 from 167,616 to 151,835. The total area of the City of London district is 668 acres, and the population in 1801 was 128,833. There was a slight increase until 1851, since which year there has been a very large decrease, the population having diminished to 51,439. In Bromley the increase has during the last ten years amounted to 38½ per acre, the largest which has ever occurred in any sub-district in London during this century. The population within the area of the 29 registration districts into which the metropolis is divided was in 1801 958,863, or a little under 13 people per acre. It considerably more than doubled itself in the next forty years, and very nearly doubled itself again in the next thirty years. Although the percentage of increase during the last ten years is considerably less than in the decades 1821 and 1851, the addition to the population in that period—viz., 562,000—is by far the largest yet attained. This increase represents rather more than the aggregate population of the two most populous districts in the metropolis—viz., Kensington and Islington. It also represents an addition in the course of the last ten years of seven and a half people per acre distributed over the entire metropolis. The results of the investigations were, the paper said, to show not only the extent of the decrease which had occurred in the population of the City and some of the more central districts, but there were indications that the point of *maximum* density had already been reached in many of the better class of suburban residential districts. It was therefore clear that the population included within the area of the existing registration districts of the metropolis could not continue to increase at the present rapid rate for any lengthened period. The rapid growth of the population since 1841 had been very remarkable. The principal and main lines of railway which had their termini in London had at that time only recently been completed and in operation; the effect, however, of the opening up of a new and rapid means of communication between the metropolis and the great manufacturing districts was clearly perceptible in the very large increase in the population which occurred during the next ten years, the largest increase ever yet attained considered as a percentage. It might be safely asserted that without the agency of steam power the London of to-day would be an impossibility, and further that if, owing to sudden invasion or any unforeseen calamity, the facilities now offered by steam power for supplying the daily wants of over four million inhabitants were destroyed, London would be reduced to the verge of starvation in a single week. Previous to the introduction of railways and steam navigation, the food supplies of London were mainly derived from the rural districts in its vicinity; now, however, by means of steam, all this had been changed and its supplies were drawn from all parts of the world. If, therefore, according to Malthus, the only limit to the increase of population was the sufficiency of food supply, London, with its enormous wealth and industrial resources, must long continue to have command of the great food markets of the world, and so long as it had this there would appear to be practically no limit to the increase of its population. A discussion followed, in which Dr. G. B. Longstaff, Professor Leone Levi, Mr. Noel A. Humphreys, Mr. Rowland Hamilton, and other gentlemen took part.

THE TRAFFIC IN LIVINGS.

The following article by the "Chairman of the National Committee for Abolishing Purchase in the Church" has appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

A highly respectable country parson wrote a letter some years ago to a London paper complaining with some indignation of a certain advertisement in which he was referred to as a "bad life." But that expression in the advertisement was meant to be an encouragement to such clerics as would aspire to succeed on his demise to the pastoral charge of his parish. The living was, like innumerable others, for sale. Few persons have any idea of the large extent of the traffic in livings in the Established Church, or of the tricks, subterfuges, and evasions resorted to by many of the traffickers, especially by the clerical ones. Underneath the fair and beautiful exterior of many an Anglican parsonage there lurks the worm of corruption, ecclesiastical and social. Since the epoch of *The Vicar of Wakefield* and *The Deserted Village*, the humble village pastor has so developed that now he is often far too big a man for the place, and the humble parsonage, which used to be mean and miserable, has grown into something like a mansion. Other dwellings have improved at the same time, and one ought not to grudge the parson his big house. "Let no man seek his own, but every man another's wealth," as was once quoted in a begging letter for funds to build a parsonage. But in very many cases the house is far too big for the living. Therefore it can only be held by a man with good means. Any evils naturally attaching to this state of things are aggravated by the trafficking system. The following concern, a very big one, was some time ago offered (confidentially, of course) by a certain "clerical agent:"—

Berkshire.—Next Presentation or a Moiety of Advowson.—Gross income, from tithe rent-charge and about 230 acres of glebe, £1,576 a year. . . . Four beautiful churches, about two miles apart. The parish can be worked with the assistance of two curates. Superior residence; numerous principal and secondary bedrooms, &c.

The very desirable rectory of Crayford, near Dartford has been very much offered for sale; indeed, the business has been over-much blown upon. The net income is nearly £1,000 a year; the rectory has "well-timbered pleasure-grounds." The price was—there is no knowing what it now may be—£8,500 in March, 1882. Among the big properties there is also "a very valuable and desirable rectory" within a short drive of some of the most favourite parts of the Thames; net nominal value of the living close upon £1,200. "Beautiful church, rebuilt and enlarged under Sir Gilbert Scott. Prospect of immediate possession." The clerical agent has much pleasure in "calling particular attention to this benefice as being an unusually choice property." £12,000 is the price asked. The same clerical agent offered also a rectory in the diocese of St. Albans; net value, upwards of £1,000 per annum; price, £10,500. A very valuable living, also, in Yorkshire; net value about £1,400 a year; price, with prospect of immediate possession, £15,000. For the pastoral charge of Yalding, near Maidstone, a very old-standing dish of certain clerical agents, £12,000 was asked, "subject to the life of the present incumbent, in his eighty-first year," net income £2,200.

The following in Lincolnshire does not yield a large income, but there are "the beautiful grounds, with vineries, orchard-house, melon-house," and the parson's position is abnormally independent; though the normal position of a beneficed man is independent enough, in all conscience. But to be altogether irresponsible and irremovable may be a higher object of ambition to the clerical mind. In this case the trafficker attains to that height of dignity, for "the benefice is a donative, and is consequently quite independent of Episcopal jurisdiction. The church is in perfect repair. This position is peculiarly suited to a clergyman wishing to combine the position of squire and vicar." A person of that complex character is sometimes described as a squarson. Many and various are the attractions which the clerical agents offer. A Somersetshire vicarage, for example, has a "kennel which would accommodate eight or ten dogs." There are also "two hard-water wells, and two soft-water tanks." Different "schools of thought" have, no doubt, their several peculiar propensities. The High Churchman looks for a good and well-arrayed chancel, the Broad Churchman expects fishing and other rural sports, while the Low Church parson inclines specially to a gravelly soil:—

> With a lofty arcade for the High Church,
> And a gravelly soil for the Low,
> And hunting and fishing for Broad Church.
> The traffic is all the go.

But one thing they all want, whatever be the "school of thought," and that is good society; and that is what the agents offer in cases innumerable. In one instance, that of Oaksey, near Cirencester, as compared with other spheres of pastoral labour, somewhat of a slur seems to be cast upon the society of the place; for the confidential prospectus only says "the society is moderately good"—a term of very faint praise, as though one were to say of an egg "a moderately fresh egg." No doubt the trafficking parsons have a keen desire for "good society," being largely recruited from the ranks of plutocratic vulgarians; but whether they be good for society, or—to put it thus—whether society would not be better without them, is a further question; and whether the Church would not be better without them, a more serious one. But anyhow the clerical profession is made a stalking-horse of; "the good society" is bought. Perhaps the queerest question about the whole business is, how in the world "immediate possession" is managed? The law does not allow of a living being sold when vacant. But if "immediate possession" means that one party steps out for the other to step in, one wonders how all these moves can go on without Church authorities interposing in some way against these transactions.

Some livings are shortly to be offered for sale by public auction. Messrs. ——, clerical agents, say in a certain Gazette that they "do not undertake any sales by auction; on the contrary, they have for some time past warned patrons against this method of selling Church property." We think they are right. The private and confidential method is the best.

A NONCONFORMIST COLLEGE AT OXFORD.

A movement has been going on for the transfer of the training college for Nonconformists at Spring-hill to Oxford, under the title of Mansfield College, and a sum of £20,000 has been raised for the purpose. The project has not, however, met with unanimous acceptance, and numerous protests have appeared. Replying to some of these, Mr. Robert J. Horton, the Nonconformist Fellow of New College, Oxford, writes to the editor of the *Nonconformist* in support of "the important movement:"—

"People," he says, "who know nothing of Oxford are very likely to be misled by the general impression that the atmosphere of Oxford and the atmosphere of Cambridge are similar, whereas they are wholly different. . . . . The great question for our Free Churches is how to give to some, at any rate, of our ministers an education of the same kind as the Episcopalian ministers receive. . . . . Our Free Church ideal can never be fairly brought before the country, until we have a large number of ministers who have qualified themselves by the University culture to speak as it were on the same plane with those who represent the ideal of the Established Church.

"Of course, it may be possible at Cambridge for a man to receive a theological training as a Congregational minister under the influence of men like Professor Westcott. But every one who is acquainted with Oxford knows that the theological school there is dominated by the narrowest Anglican sectarianism. There is a professor of Hebrew whom we could all trust and follow; but the idea of learning anything impartial about Ecclesiastical History or Pastoral Theology is out of the question. By a recent enactment in Convocation, Oxford has shown her determination to rivet the Anglican fetters more firmly still—at least for a time.

"One thing, therefore, is quite clear—you must either give up the idea of getting your Congregational ministers trained at Oxford at all; or you must demand of them that they shall imbibe the Oxford spirit for four years, and then turn to a denominational college for their theology, or you must provide a theological faculty in Oxford, which will give to men who have taken their degree at their own college a theological training in the familiar and well-loved Oxford atmosphere.

"The committee and trustees of Spring-hill College have, with rare wisdom and foresight, adopted the last alternative. And it would be a great calamity if earnest Nonconformists were to withhold their support at the bidding of men who are more familiar with Cambridge than Oxford, or of men who are more anxious to see the Nonconformist ideal altered, and, possibly, merged in another, than realised."

The movement is not looked on with favour at Cambridge, as appears from the following paragraph in the same paper:—

"The members of the Cambridge University Nonconformist Union met for the last time during the present term, on Sunday evening last, the President (J. D. McClure, of Trinity) being in the chair. The meeting had been summoned for the purpose of considering the proposed transference of Spring-hill College to Oxford. The attendance was large, and the discussion (an unusually animated one) did not terminate until a late hour. The following, amongst others, spoke:—Revs. W. A. Guttridge, M.A.; J. Hardwick Smith, B.A.; Messrs. N. C. Hardcastle, M.A. (Downing); A. R. Ropes, M.A. (Fellow of King's College); J. R. Tanner, B.A. (St. John's); J. R. Green, B.A. (Trinity); and J. R. Murray, B.A. (St. John's). There was a strong feeling against the doctrinal tests imposed by the scheme. It was felt that the establishment of a rival theological faculty would tend to ruin the scientific teaching of the subject, which now obtains, and would make such teaching distinctly polemical. The speakers were agreed in considering the proposed step an unwise one, and doubted if the college would prove adequate to the ends it had in view. Before the close of the meeting the following resolutions were carried *nem. con.*:—

1. "That this meeting of the Cambridge University Nonconformist Union would strongly regret the establishment of any college at either Oxford or Cambridge University on such a doctrinal and sectarian basis as that proposed for Mansfield College."

2. "That this meeting of the Cambridge University Nonconformist Union, whilst sympathising with any attempt to throw open the advantages of a University career to those who are preparing for the Nonconformist ministry, would strongly deprecate the establishment of any sectarian theological faculty at either Oxford or Cambridge University."

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL.—The aggregate number of patients relieved during the week ending June 13 was—medical 752, surgical 322; total 1,074, of which 430 were new cases.

"laden with the scent of flowers,
And breath of odorous spring."

SPINNER'S TEA.—A company of merchants are now selling through Spinner & Co. the choicest tea that comes from India and China at 2s. 8d. a pound, in packets only. This is the perfection of tea, and will please the most fastidious.—Agents wanted in every town and village. For terms, apply to Spinner & Co., 60, Strand, London.—SPINNER & CO., London and Liverpool.

OXFORD COMMEMORATION.

The open-air festivities of Commemoration began on Sunday. The event on Monday was the concert given by the Oxford Philharmonic Society, under the conduct of Mr. Taylor, organist of New College. It was an occasion of especial interest, owing to the performance of a piece entitled *Hero and Leander*, the music of which is by Mr. Lloyd, organist of Christ Church, and the words by Mr. Weatherly, of Brasenose College. At night Christ Church gave a ball, which was most numerously attended, and Corpus Christi College celebrated in the same way its proud position at the head of the river both in the "Eights" and the "Torpids."

A large assemblage met on Tuesday in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, at a Convocation held for the purpose of conferring some honorary degrees of D.D. In presenting the Bishops of Winchester, Gloucester and Bristol, and Bath and Wells, the Regius Professor of Divinity spoke of their services in connection with the revision of the Authorised Version of the Scriptures. That three Bishops occupied with the heavy duties of their dioceses should have found time to undertake the office of chairmen of the companies argued singular industry and devotion. Oxford felt peculiar pleasure in offering a mark of honour on the completion of the great work to these three Bishops, as they were all members of the sister University of Cambridge. In presenting the Rev. R. H. Codrington, Fellow of Wadham, the Professor spoke of him as having renounced the pleasures and comparative ease of academical life soon after taking his degree, and devoted himself to the cause of God, the Church, and the good of his fellow men. He went out at his own expense first of all to New Zealand, under the direction of Bishop Hobhouse. Afterwards, *nescio quâ necessitate amoris et novâ audendi studio coactus*, he joined the band of missionaries who had undertaken the evangelisation of the islands of the South Pacific. Under the leadership of Bishop Patteson he visited the most distant island, and brought the boys of many of the chief men to the headquarters at Norfolk Island for instruction. Mr. Codrington's special service to the mission had been the exploring and collection of the native languages and their reduction to grammar. A book by him on the origin and mutual relations of the Melanesian languages is on the point of publication at the University Press, which competent philologists speak of as likely to form an era in that department of philology. Mr. Codrington has translated the Scriptures into many of the Melanesian dialects, so that the islanders, as on a second Pentecost, might almost exclaim, "Now hear we every man in our own tongue wherein we were born." After seventeen years' absence he had returned to superintend the passage of his book through the University Press. Before next term he purposes returning to the scene of his labours. In presenting the Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, U.S.A., the Professor spoke of him as one whose fame as a preacher and orator had reached England. During this term the University had had an opportunity of seeing and hearing him for themselves in the University church. He had been educated at Harvard College, then, after studying at a theological seminary, had received ordination in the Episcopal Church. As rector of Trinity Church, Boston, he attracts a large congregation of men of education and culture, and has special influence as a teacher of the Catholic Christianity over many of the students of the neighbouring Harvard College. He delivered at Yale College a course of lectures on preaching, which has gone through several editions, and is much read by English theologians, *artis suæ oratoriæ ipse exemplar idemque præceptor*. The University thought it well to honour a man who had deserved so well of theology, religion, and the whole academic world.

At a Convocation held on Wednesday the degree of D.C.L. *Honoris causâ* was conferred on the Right Rev. Harvey Goodwin, D.D., Lord Bishop of Carlisle, Honorary Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge; the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Alcester, G.C.B., one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; the Right Hon. George Otto Trevelyan, M.P., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; the Right Hon. James Anthony Lawson, one of the Judges in Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice in Ireland; Mr. Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., Honorary Fellow of Jesus College; Professor Thomas H. Huxley, president of the Royal Society; and Mr. George Dennis, her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Smyrna. The recipients of the degree were introduced by Professor Bryce, M.P. In presenting the Bishop of Carlisle, he spoke of his eminence as a mathematician at Cambridge, of his practical gifts as a Bishop, and of his energy and conciliatory and kindly manners, and his able powers as a preacher. Of Lord Alcester, he enlarged upon his long record of distinguished naval service, the events at Alexandria being too well known to require description. He referred to his skilful conduct of the naval demonstration in Illyrian waters, and the surrender of Dulcigno to the Montenegrins, which was obtained without firing a shot. In Mr. Trevelyan, he said, there was a rare union of literary power, with capacity for practical politics; he could both make history and write it. Now that he was transferred to political life he had acquired great influence in the House of Commons; he was an admirable popular speaker, and his conduct of Irish affairs, marked by singular tact, self-control, and high patriotic spirit, augured for a brilliant future. The speaker mentioned Justice Lawson's reputation when Irish Attorney-General, in Parliament, and as an advocate, his courage as a Judge, his discharge of duty in circumstances of danger when threatened by assassins, and his scientific tastes. He was also a very promising mathematician and a successful professor of political economy. Mr. Stokes, he observed, had displayed great skill as a legal draughtsman, and he had filled the office of legal member of the Viceroy's Council in India. His unrivalled knowledge of the Celtic languages was now wholly occupied in the interpretation and editing of Irish manuscripts—a work which would command the gratitude of posterity. Of Professor Huxley he remarked that he was a worthy disciple of the great Darwin, and he was the first biologist and physiologist of this generation. His gifts as an investigator were equalled by those he displayed in exposition, and he was the most humorous and convincing of lecturers. His criticisms on the classical studies of the University did not detract from the warmth of their welcome. Oxford recognised the importance of giving the natural sciences full recognition, and Mr. Huxley was himself an example of the happy union of high scientific with high literary powers. Mr. Dennis, he said, was an eminent archæologist, and known by his book on Etruria and his investigations into the antiquities of the early Italian peoples. By his services to the exploration of Asia Minor, as Consul at Smyrna, he had added valuable works of art to the British Museum.

The Creweian Oration was afterwards delivered by the Rector of Lincoln, the public orator, and was very favourably received. He paid a warm tribute to the learning and scholarship of his distinguished predecessor, Mark Pattison, for twenty-four years rector of Lincoln College, with special allusion to his unfinished work, the completion of which was prevented by death. The late Bishop of London, Dr. Jackson, and Dr. Jacobson, late Bishop of Chester, were next referred to, and the early death of one of the most promising of the young Oxford tutors, Edwin Wallace, was also feelingly alluded to. The prize compositions were then recited as follows: English essay, by Walter Hobhouse, B.A., Fellow of Hertford College; Latin verse, by Francis John Lys, Scholar of Worcester College; Stanhope historical essay, by Herbert John Maynard, Scholar of St. John's College; Gaisford Greek verse, by John Undershell Powell, Scholar of Balliol College; Latin essay, by Griffith Hartwell Jones, B.A., late Scholar of Jesus College; Sir Roger Newdigate's prize, "The Thames," by Richard Hippisley Domenichetti, Commoner of Oriel College. In the afternoon, the Masonic *fête* took place in the gardens of New College, and was very numerously attended. There was a concert at Magdalen College, and a heavy day's amusement terminated with the University ball in the City buildings.

THE REDE LECTURE.

The Rede Lecture was delivered in the Senate-house, at Cambridge, by Mr. G. J. Romanes, M.A., F.R.S., before a large and distinguished audience, presided over by the Vice-Chancellor. Mr. Romanes entitled his lecture "Mind and Motion," and in it he discussed what we at present know concerning the relations between the external world of nature and the internal world of mind. After giving some account of the teaching of Hobbes, who laid it down, on the one hand, that all our knowledge of the external world is but a knowledge of motion, and, on the other, that all our acquisitions of knowledge and other acts of mind imply some kind of "motion, agitation, or alteration, which worketh in the brain," he pointed out, as regards the internal world, that physiology has proved that molecular movements of nervous matter are concerned in all the processes of reflex action, sensation, perception, instinct, emotion, thought, and volition. The lecturer detailed the discoveries which of late years have been made by physiology concerning the rate at which these movements travel along nerves, the period of molecular vibrations in nerve centres, the time required for processes of thought, and the quantitative relations between brain-action and mind-action. When physiological instruments fail to take cognisance of these relations, we gain much additional insight touching the movements of nervous matter by attending to the thoughts and feelings of our own minds, for these are so many indices of what is going on in our brains. Proceeding to contemplate the mind, considered thus as a physiological instrument of the greatest delicacy, he argued that the association of ideas is but an obverse expression of the fact that when once a wave of molecular disturbance passes through any line of nerve structure, it leaves behind it a change in the structure, such that it is afterwards more easy for a similar wave when started from the same point to pursue the same course. Such being the intimate relation between brain-action and mind-action, it has become the scientifically orthodox teaching that the two stand to one another in the relation of cause to effect. He pointed out that the doctrine of conscious automatism is logically the only possible outcome of the theory that nervous changes are the causes of bodily changes, and, therefore, it cannot be fought on grounds of physiology. If we persist in regarding the relation between brain and thought exclusively from a physiological point of view, we must of necessity be materialists. But it does not follow from this that the theory of materialism is true; and other considerations of an extra-physiological kind conclusively prove that the theory is false. We have, first, the general fact that all our knowledge of motion, and so of matter, is merely a knowledge of the modifications of mind. Therefore, so far as we are concerned, mind is necessarily prior to everything else. Thus the theory of materialism assumes that one thing is produced by another thing, in spite of an obvious demonstration that the alleged effect is necessarily prior to its cause. But further, "motion produceth nothing but motion," says Hobbes, and yet he immediately proceeds to assume that in the case of the brain it produces, not only motion, but mind. Materialism has to meet the unanswerable question: How is it that in the machinery of the brain motion produces this something which is not motion? Science has now definitely proved the correlation of all the forces, and this means that if any kind of motion could produce anything else that is not motion it would be producing what science would be bound to regard as in the strictest sense of the word a miracle; causation from brain to mind is in the strictest sense of the word a physical impossibility. *Mutatis mutandis*, the theory of spiritualism—which supposes causation to proceed from mind to body—is, he held, but little less unphilosophical than the opposite theory of materialism. For just as it follows from the conservation of energy that motion can produce nothing but motion, so it equally follows that motion can be produced by by nothing but motion. Is there, then, any third hypothesis in which we may hope to find intellectual rest? If we unite the elements both of spiritualism and of materialism, we obtain a product which satisfies every fact of feeling on the one hand, and of observation on the other. We have only to suppose that the antithesis between mind and motion, subject and object, is itself phenomenal or apparent, not absolute or real; that the seeming duality is relative to our modes of apprehension; and, therefore, that any change taking place in the mind and any corresponding change taking place in the brain are not really two changes, but one change. There is thus supposed to be only one stream of causation in which both motion and mind are simultaneously concerned; motion is supposed to be producing nothing but motion, mind-changes nothing but mind-changes. Both producing both simultaneously, neither could be what it is without the other, because without the other neither could be the cause which in fact it is. The use of mind to animals is thus explained, for intelligent volition is shown to be a true cause of bodily movement, seeing that the cerebration which it involves would not otherwise be possible. This monistic theory thus serves to terminate the otherwise interminable controversy on the freedom of the will; for the theory shows it to be merely a matter of terminology whether we speak of the mind or of the brain as the cause of bodily movement. That particular kind of physical activity which takes place in the brain could not take place without the occurence of volition, and *vice versâ*. All the requirements alike of the determinist and of the free-will hypotheses are thus satisfied by a synthesis which comprises them both in one. Mr. Romanes afterwards reviewed the opinions of the late Professor Clifford upon this subject, and concluded by observing that if it were true that the voice of science must of necessity speak the language of agnosticism, at least let them see to it that the language was pure; let them not tolerate any barbarisms introduced from the side of aggressive dogma. So would they find that this new grammar of thought did not admit of any constructions radically opposed to more venerable ways of thinking, and that the often-quoted words of its earliest formulator applied with special force to its latest dialects—that if a little knowledge of physiology and a little knowledge of psychology incline men to atheism, a deeper knowledge of both, and still more a deeper thought upon their relations to one another, could only lead men back to some form of religion, which, if it be more vague, will also be more worthy than that of earlier days.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued containing the 32nd report of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education for the year 1884. The report is arranged under the following heads:—1, Aid given towards the promotion of instruction in science; 2, aid given towards the promotion of instruction in elementary drawing, and in fine art as applied to industry; 3, South Kensington Museum; 4, Bethnal-green Museum; 5, other museums; 6, the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom; 7, institutions and societies receiving aid through the department; 8, congresses, conferences, and exhibitions; and 9, lace-making in Ireland. Under each of these heads is to be found in the report a quantity of interesting matter. Thus, under the first head it is stated that the schools receiving aid towards elementary scientific instruction have grown in numbers in 10 years from 1,299 to 1,463, and the pupils from 52,669 to 78,336; the number of persons examined from 30,685 to 58,866; that of 62,308 papers worked in 1875 43,192 were passed, while in 1884 86,910 were worked and 61,734 passed. Thus not only have the numbers actually increased, but the proportion of passed papers has increased from 69 per cent. to 71 per cent. The grand totals of persons taught drawing, painting, or modelling have somewhat decreased, from 909,216 in 1882 to 851,805 in 1884. The number of visitors to the South Kensington Museum in the year was 963,117, and to Bethnal-green 447,330. As is well known, objects are lent by the former for exhibition to provincial museums, schools of art, and exhibitions. The institutions thus aided were 23 in number, of which five were new buildings opened in 1884. Under the head of congresses and exhibitions we find notices of the International Prime Meridian Conference at Washington, the New Orleans Exhibition, the Medical Congresses at Copenhagen and the Hague, and the preparations made for the Antwerp Exhibition of 1885. Not the least interesting part of the paper is that which deals with lace-making in Ireland. Since 1883 endeavours have been made to develop and improve this industry. Lace-making schools and convents have been visited, sets of photographs of specimens of lace have been supplied, prizes have been given, and a collection of old lace has been purchased, with the assistance of the department, for exhibition in the new building at Cork. The artistic side of the lace industry in Ireland is not, however, under such active supervision as obtains in France and Belgium. The distinction between designer and worker is not duly felt, the workers are left to themselves to devise new designs, and little provision is made whereby persons shall be enabled to train themselves to make designs for the use of lace-workers. The report concludes with stating that the expense of the department for the financial year was £371,611 12s 10d. A large proportion of the book, which consists of some 370 pages, is made up of appendices, which contain returns from the various branches of the department and a large number of reports on other matters, one especially interesting report being that of Professor Ball on museums and other institutions in the United States. This report is accompanied by illustrations giving plans and elevations of the places visited.

The *Times* says the cabdrivers of London have sent the following memorial to the Prince of Wales in regard to the Bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister:—"Impressed with a strong sense of the efforts which have distinguished your Royal Highness in supporting movements intended to ameliorate the condition of the masses of the people, the cabdrivers of London desire to respectfully and specially thank your Royal Highness for your warm interest in the question relating to the improvement of working men's dwellings, and for your advocacy of such domestic legislation as is proposed in the Bill for the amendment of the law as regards marriage with a deceased wife's sister. This measure, which is about to be reintroduced by the Earl of Dalhousie, affects the happiness of a large number of families, and the petitioners trust, therefore, that your Royal Highness will graciously do them the favour of presenting their petition to the House of Lords and of further supporting the Bill by your voice and vote." The Prince has consented to present this petition, which has been signed by nearly 9,000 of the cabdrivers of London, or about four-fifths of the number engaged in that occupation.

Portsmouth Church Congress, 1885.

After six meetings the Subject Committee of the Church Congress have, so far, arranged the following programme. Those meetings to which (L) is prefixed will be held at the Lecture Hall, Penny-street; and the rest will be at the Congress Hall. The names marked with an asterisk are invited speakers. The others will read papers. The list of readers and speakers is, of course, not quite complete, but within a week or two it is hoped to complete it. A temporary Congress Hall to accommodate 2,800 persons will be erected close to "Governor's Green," on the site of the old ramparts. The Lecture Hall, part of Miss Robinson's Soldiers' Institute, which accommodates 1,000, is within five minutes' walk, and the Congress reception-rooms, the piers, chief hotels, and refreshment rooms will be within a very short distance.

TUESDAY, October 6th.

Hour.	Subjects.	Readers & Speakers.
2	President's Address.	
2.30 to 5	The Revised Version of the Old Testament.	Bishop of Bath & Wells. Canon Driver, D.D. Canon Kirkpatrick. *Rev. C. H. H. Wright.
	(L) The Responsibility of the Church as regards the Spiritual and Moral Welfare of our Soldiers and Sailors.	Rev. J. B. Harbord (Chaplain of Fleet). Canon Beach. The Chaplain-General.
7 to 9.30	Special Church Work amongst Men— *a.* Young Men between School and Marriage. *b.* Working Men's Associations in Town and Country.	Rev. Geo. Everard (*a*). Mr. W. Inglis (*b*) *Lt.-Col. H. Everitt (*a*). *Hon. J. G. Adderley (*b*)
	(L) The Prayer-Book— *a.* Rearrangement of Services. *b.* Supplementary Services.	Dean of Worcester. Prebendary Dumbleton *Canon G. Venables. *Mr. G. A. Spottiswoode.

WEDNESDAY, October 7th.

10 to 1	The Work of Women in the Church— *a.* As Sisters and Deaconesses. *b.* Rescue Work in Towns. *c.* The Girls' Friendly Society.	Mr. John Pares (*a*). Canon Thynne (*b*). Mrs. Townsend (*c*) *Bishop of Oxford (*a*). *Rev. R. C. Billing (*b*).
	(L) Religion and Art—Their Influence on each other.	Mr. J. D. Sedding. Mr. F. T. Palgrave, B.A. Mr. Horsley. Mr. W. J. Courthope.
2.30 to 5	Evangelising Agencies Supplementary to the Parochial System.	Canon Body (?). Rev. W. Carlisle. *Mr. S. A. Blackwood. *Mr. H. Colvile.
	(L) The Cathedral in its relation to the Diocese and the Church at large.	Dean of Wells. Archdeacon Hannah. *Bishop of Carlisle. *Mr. Melville Portal.

THURSDAY, October 8th.

7.30 to 9.30	Working Men's Meeting.	
	(L) The Responsibility of the Church with regard to Emigration.	Earl of Carnarvon. Bishop of Newcastle. Hon. Mrs. Joyce. *Rev. J. F. Kitto.
7 to 9.30	In Second Room— (L) The Doctrine of Holy Scripture and the Attitude of the Church with respect to War.	Prebendary Row. Rev. Dr. Edersheim. *Rev. Aubrey Moore.
10 to 1	The Teaching Work of the Church— *a.* Exegesis of Scripture. *b.* Doctrine and Ethics. *c.* Church History.	Canon Westcott, D.D. Prebendary Wace, D.D. Canon Creighton. *Dean of Gloucester. *Canon Bernard. *Archdeacon Atkinson.
	(L) The Church and the Printing Press.	Mr. A. Hallam Murray. Rev. Charles Bullock. *Mr. Byron Reed. *Rev. E. McClure.
2.30 to 5½	The Church in India— *a.* Europeans and Eurasians—their Spiritual and Educational Needs. *b.* The Native Races.	Archdeacon Baly. Rev. J. C. Whitley. *Sir Chas. Turner, C.I.E. *Rev. W. R. Blackett. Canon Blackley.
	(L) Clergy Pensions.	Rev. C. J. Robinson. *Canon Hon. A. Legge. *Mr. J. Duncan, F.I.A.
7 to 9.30	Church Defence— *a.* History of Church Endowments and Property. *b.* The Social and Philanthropic Work of the National Church.	Rev. T. Moore (*a*). Chancellor Espin (*b*). *Rev. Augustus Jessopp, D.D. (*a*).
7.30 to 9.30	(L) Soldiers' and Sailors' Meeting.	
7.30 to 9.30	In Second Room— (L) Attitude of the Church with respect to Movements in Foreign Churches.	Archbishop of Dublin. Prebendary Meyrick. *Rev. Dr. Nevin. *Bishop of Gibraltar (?).

FRIDAY, October 9th.

10 to 1	The Spiritual Life— *a.* The Intellectual Trials of the Spiritual Life. *b.* The respective Influence of Devotion and Work in forming the Spiritual Life. *c.* The Difficulties of Private Devotion and the Aids to it.	Rev. H. Footman (*a*). *Rev. J. E. C. Welldon (*a*). *Rev. Charles Gore (*a*). Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe (*b*). Lord Mount-Temple (*b*) *Prob. Baker, D.D. (*b*) Canon McCormick (*c*) *Preb. R. F. Wilson (*c*). *Canon Eliot (*c*)
		Mr. E. Stafford Howard, M.P.
2.30 to 5	Legislative Proposals with a view to the Repression of Intemperance.	Archdeacon Earle. *J. G. Talbot, M.P. *Prebendary Grier.
	(L) The Bearing of Christianity upon Social Economics, with respect to the Mutual Relation of the Rich and Poor—Employers and Employed.	Rev. Main S. A. Walrond. *Rev. W. B. Richmond.

Lord of the Admiralty is not only a fitting recognition of the rare administrative capacity which Lord George Hamilton has manifested in less exalted positions, but, as we trust, a pledge that the urgently needed reform of the Navy will be taken up with the vigour and determination which are absolutely necessary if the Navy is to be placed on a proper footing of efficiency.

Lord Randolph Churchill's elevation to an important post of Cabinet rank, if nearly unprecedented in the case of one who has never before held office in any Administration, is generally recognised as no less than is due to the position which Lord Randolph Churchill now holds in the party and in the country. We do not doubt the new Indian Secretary's business capabilities. So energetic and painstaking a politician will, it may be confidently anticipated, fill with credit to himself and benefit to the Empire an office for which he has made special efforts to qualify himself. It will be a matter for real regret if Mr. Gibson's acceptance of the Irish Chancellorship should deprive the Conservative Government of one of its most brilliant and effective debaters. Some hope seems, however, to be entertained that this loss may be averted. The appointment of Mr. Edward Stanhope to the Vice-Presidency of the Committee of Council on Education will be highly satisfactory to Churchmen; and Mr. Arthur Balfour fully merits and will doubtless amply justify his selection as President of the Local Government Board. On the whole, the list of Ministers is a fairly strong one from an administrative point of view. It could be wished that the Conservative debating power in the Lower House were on a par with the new Ministers' capacity for business. If, however, the Tories can win credit by their deeds, they may be content to leave their opponents a pre-eminence in the matter of words.

SOCIALISM AND ATHEISM.

The close connection between the political tenets of Socialism and Atheistic views in religion is a fact too familiar to need demonstration. The preference of Socialists for a Godless creed is everywhere evident. A well-informed writer has observed that it would, in Europe, be difficult to find an assembly of Republicans in which the great majority are not Atheists. And as the English Radicalism of to-day is tending more and more towards Socialism, so it is also becoming more and more leavened with Atheistic doctrines. When Lord Salisbury, a few weeks ago, said that Atheists always support the Radical cause, he aroused the indignation of certain Radicals who are not Atheists, as though the allegation had been that all Radicals are Atheists; and this latter statement some controversialists have since actually endeavoured to father upon the Conservative Leader. Of course, what Lord Salisbury did was simply to enunciate a notorious fact. Mr. M. Kaufmann, in the current number of the *Contemporary Review*, points out that a rejection of the Christian Faith is common to the masses of working-men throughout the length and breadth of the European Continent; and the statement is also true of certain classes of operatives in the large centres of industry in this country. The same writer proceeds to account for the alliance between Socialism and Atheism as being to a great extent the result of the Materialist tendencies of modern science, and of the mechanical views of the universe entertained by leading scientists. Another reason is the attraction which negative views of religion must have for those whose chief aim is the destruction of the existing order of things. The industrial proletariate, according to a leading Socialist journal, is a Revolutionary class opposed to all other classes of modern society, and determined to remove all "class-"rule" of whatsoever kind, including every religious system that could not exist without "class-antagonism or priestcraft." It would replace Christianity by absolute irreligion—by an Atheism not passive but active; not a mere philosophical indifference to religion, but a positive denial and active opposition to religion.

A third reason which Mr. Kaufmann gives for the alliance between Socialism and Atheism is, perhaps, the most potent of all. He quotes a leading French Socialist, M. Malon, as declaring that religion must be suppressed, because it "promises an illusory happiness." The aim of Socialism is "to establish the "claims of real happiness," and hence "to de-"monstrate the non-existence of the illusions" of Christianity. The new Gospel has but one article of faith—to do well for oneself in this world. The salvation it promises is salvation from poverty. As one of its apostles has blasphemously said, "well-ordered organisation "of social labour is the longed-for saviour of "our modern age." The new deity is, in fact, Humanity. "Socialism," according to another of its English disciples, "brings back "religion from heaven to earth. It looks "beyond the present moment, not to another "world, but to another and a higher social life "in this world. In the hope and struggle for "this higher social life, the Socialist finds his "ideal, his religion." Thus, as Lassalle declared twenty years ago, "To have as many "requirements as possible, but to satisfy them "in an honest, becoming manner—in this con-"sists the virtue of our own times." The same idea is put more plainly and more coarsely by a recent writer:—"Our social democracy "is fully aware of the fact that enjoyment "is the end of existence." M. de Laveleye has well summed up the contrast between the old creed and the new:—"Formerly it "was towards the other world that men "directed their hopes. To-day they wish to "be happy in this, and are bent on destroying "everything which offers an obstacle to the "general realisation of terrestrial blessings." The result is, as a competent witness, Professor Schmoller, testifies, "cynical gluttony "and waste, and indifference to every form of "higher and ideal goods," and "a view of the "universe which excludes all belief in the "moral government of God and just retribution "after death, and in which it is forgotten that "the highest human happiness is a well-ordered "family life and a pure conscience, attainable "in the humblest position. . . . . From a "purely Materialist point of view, the existence "of the lower classes is both without joy and "without justice." To remind Socialists that Atheism thus brutalises the people and only turns them into beasts, is simply, as Mr. Kaufmann observes, to provoke the rejoinder, "We can dispense with your idea of man being "created in the Divine Image; for we know "that the difference between man and other "animals is only one of degree."

In the presence of this state of things, the duty of the Church of Christ is obvious. The case was put last week with admirable force by Mr. Charles Wood, in his annual address to the English Church Union, when he insisted on the paramount need at the present time of "proclaiming what the Church is; what are the "morals she inculcates and the Sacraments she "administers; what she teaches as the duty "and true end of man; what is the life "she upholds as worthy of the highest "honour." It is, as the President of the English Church Union proceeded to declare, Religion, and Religion alone, which can make men, rich and poor alike, do their duty to one another; and which, if honestly accepted and practised, can provide the true remedy for the terrible inequalities of social condition which Socialism is powerless to prevent. "No Act "of Parliament," said Mr. Wood, "will make "men good or provident; no social culture "will make them lovers of God and of their "neighbour; the only remedies that can meet "those evils are the remedies which have been "provided by Him Who, seeing our miseries, "came down to heal them by associating us "with Himself. The world is now at this "time seeking for the regeneration of society; "but how is it to be regenerated except by "the regeneration of the individual? and how "is the individual to be regenerated except "by the Church and the Sacraments of "Christ?" Mr. Wood's timely remarks deserve to be pondered over by some of the clergy and laity amongst us who are zealously advocating the cause of so-called "Christian "Socialism." The term is one that is open to considerable misunderstanding. On the Continent the name of Christian Socialists is applied to many who are utterly and wholly opposed to the doctrines and methods of Socialism usually so designated. In France, for example, many devout Catholics, including the staunchest supporters and most intimate friends of the late Comte de Chambord, and even the Comte de Chambord himself, have strongly insisted that the one sole remedy for our existing social needs is the application to them of the principles of Christian Duty. Much of what is called by the name of Christian Socialism on the Continent really goes no farther than an attempt to persuade men to be guided by Christian principles in their dealings with each other. To call this Socialism is a misnomer. But Christian Socialism, as we are getting to know it in England, and as it is expounded by several well-known clergymen and a few less-known laymen, has probably much more in common with Socialism proper. It apparently co-operates with the Socialists in everything but their Atheism—in other words, it seems to accept the Socialist premisses, while denying the unavoidable Atheistic conclusion. The position is illogical, and the attempt to uphold simultaneously the two contradictory principles of Christianity and Socialism may only too probably have this result—that the Socialism will eat up the Christianity. As a leading Continental Socialist has said, "Christianity and Socialism are as opposed "to each other as fire and water."

ANOTHER OF THE FAMILY.

Lies sometimes die hard, especially when interested persons bolster them up by repetition. Some of Mr. Chamberlain's followers are apparently determined to stick to their leader's story that it was the Lords, and not the Government, who made the receipt of medical relief a disqualification for the franchise. On the evening before the *Times* denounced Mr. Chamberlain's story as "disingenuous," and rebuked his "hollow anathe-"mas" and his "vehemence bordering on cant," his brother saw fit to repeat the story, of the fictitious character of which he must by that time have been fully aware. Last Friday evening Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, whom the Caucus hopes to thrust upon the Southern Division of Worcestershire, addressed a select Radical gathering at Pershore, and, in the course of his not very eloquent oration, said that we have "a sample of "Tory ideas as to legislation for labouring "people in the iniquitous medical aid disability "clause which the House of Lords has re-"inserted in the Registration Bill, in spite "of the protest of the Liberal leaders." Mr. Arthur Chamberlain has been so intent upon committing to memory the lesson which his elder brother, the Right Honourable Joseph, set him, that during the nine days intervening between the first propagation of the falsehood at Birmingham on the 3rd inst., and its repetition at Pershore on the 12th, he has had no spare time to study the public exposure of the lie which is now matter of notoriety. How well the lesson was learned is apparent from comparing the fraternal repetition above-quoted with the original extract from a fierce diatribe against the Tories:—"We have had a taste of their spirit "within the last few weeks, and what the Tories "have not dared to do in the House of Commons, "they have put up their confederates in the House "of Lords to do for them, and by making medical "relief a disqualification for the franchise, they "have taken with the one hand what they gave "with the other, and they have kept out "from the enjoyment of their electoral rights "probably one-fourth of those whom we "sought to enfranchise." Such conduct the Caucus king stigmatised as "a monstrous "injustice," "an intolerable thing," and "an iniquity," and after nine days' deliberation the dull member of the brilliant Chamberlain family reproduced the "disingenuousness," the "hollow anathemas," and the "vehemence "bordering on cant" before such an audience as the local branch of the Caucus could pack at Pershore.

Mr. Arthur Chamberlain being unfortunately an individual who was not likely ever to achieve distinction, the wire-pullers of the Caucus benevolently desire to thrust distinction upon him. His brother, Richard, has figured as Mayor of Birmingham. Masters Herbert and Walter Chamberlain, travelling in search of adventure, acquired such fame at Adelaide as preceded their return to England, and ensured a hearty blackballing at the Reform Club, which even the strenuous exertions of Mr. John Bright and Lord Hartington could not mitigate. The Right Honourable Joseph's reputation is world-wide as a manufacturer of screws, affidavits, anathemas, and such-like commodities. Mr. Arthur Chamberlain alone was undistinguished, until, at a hint from his right honourable brother, the Caucus thrust him into publicity as a candidate for the Parliamentary representation of South Worcestershire. Since, in the course of his candidature, he has seen fit to repeat his elder brother's slanderous invention against the House of Lords, it may be well that the unquestionable fact should be once more repeated here, that the majority of the Upper House in deciding against Mr. Davey's clause merely voted in accordance with seventeen members of the Government in the Lower House. Amongst those seventeen were the Prime Minister and his son, the Solicitor-General, the Attorney-General, Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Mundella, and other leading Liberals. As Mr. Arthur Chamberlain charges the Lords with acting in defiance of the Liberal leaders, he may fairly be asked to tell us who the Liberal leaders are? Even his brother Joseph is not one, for Mr. Joseph Chamberlain slunk out of the House rather than vote against his colleagues. One or both of the brothers Chamberlain ought now publicly to retract and apologise for the falsehood; but if the founder of the Caucus were to make a point of retracting all the slanders he utters against his political opponents, he might almost need to employ a special secretary for the purpose.

We congratulate Mr. Pulling on the timely appearance this week of his work, *The Life and Speeches of the Marquis of Salisbury*. No more opportune moment could have been chosen by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. for its publication. The book, which we hope to review at length next week, is admirably printed and got up, and will no doubt command a large sale.

On Sunday evening last the Gordon League opened the Marchmont Hall, Marchmont-street, Tavistock-square, and gave their first free entertainment to the working-classes. Mr. Arnold White presided. Among the ladies and gentlemen who kindly offered their services were Miss Ward, Mrs. Cox ("Annabel Gray"), the accomplished novelist and vocalist, who recited G. R. Sims's poem of "The Lifeboat," with much dramatic feeling; and Mr. Edwardes, who sang with great taste "The People who Walked in Darkness." Miss Richards, who has a fine contralto voice, was encored in her last song, "The Maid of the Mill." The Rev. W. Barker, rector of St. Marylebone, and Mr. Arnold White then addressed the public in speeches that caused great enthusiasm, and the lovely flowers that were sent by various distinguished personages to decorate the hall were afterwards distributed to the poor, who were much pleased with their gifts. The object of the Gordon League is to assist the poorer classes in finding work, to offer emigration to men and boys willing to leave England, and to lessen the crime and misery in our midst.

Reviews.

GLENAVERIL.*

When commenting on the First Part of the Earl of Lytton's poem, and discussing the advantages and disadvantages of the mode of publication which he has adopted, we omitted one consideration by no means unimportant. It is obvious that it imposes an additional burden on the unhappy critic who cannot dispose of the poem once for all, but is bound to return to it again and again as each fresh instalment appears. We must own to having so far neglected our duty in this respect, as to have waited to combine in one notice the second and third books of *Glenaveril*, instead of reviewing them separately; but we now proceed to comment upon the two Books together with a somewhat uneasy consciousness that there are yet three more to come which will claim our attention. To set against this we must bear in mind that it would have been a somewhat laborious task to have got through the whole poem *en bloc*. It has, even when taken in instalments, reached a considerable length, and, despite its unquestionable literary merit, the critic's courage would probably have failed him had he been summoned to embark upon the perusal of it as a whole.

The Second and Third Books are not, to our mind, quite equal to the first, and it would almost seem as if the author had been beguiled by the fatal facility of the metre which he has adopted into unduly prolonging his story. Perhaps we miss more than we ought to do the political interest of the sketches in the First Book, which lent to it so great an attraction; and when the hero is removed from the political arena, we are not so much interested in him. Certainly there is nothing which lends itself so readily to quotation as did the portraiture of the leading men on either side of the House which formed so prominent a feature in the First Book. But there is a great deal which is undoubtedly clever both in the construction of the plot and in the form into which it is thrown. At the same time, we find it rather difficult to avoid calling to mind Lord Macaulay's criticism on a work which might have been light reading for Hilpah and Shallum before the Flood, but extended to too great a length for the present degenerate limit of three score years and ten.

In the Second Book we are introduced to a fresh element of complication in addition to those already suggested by the agreement between Emanuel and Lord Glenaveril to change places for the time and the probable change of places between the two which, as we have surmised, occurred when they were yet babes in arms. A young lady whose father had been deeply in love with Emanuel's mother writes him a letter, placing herself and her fortune at his disposal; and though Emanuel does not take kindly to the offer, Glenaveril falls violently in love with the unknown fair one. He, with Emanuel's consent, answers the letter in Emanuel's name—a proceeding to which the old German Professor, who loves both the youngsters, very properly objects—but by an unlucky incident, the letter, which was supposed to have been destroyed in consequence of his remonstrances, escapes the flames and goes upon its way to the fair unknown. It is this "fatality" which gives its name to the Second Book of the poem, which, though as we have said too long drawn-out for this bustling age, contains some fine passages. A selection from these we propose to quote, commencing with a comparison which Edelrath draws between Germany, France, and England:—

XXX.

"Our German Genius is an Alpine land,
Whose lofty peaks look wrapt in cloud and snow;
But spacious prospects those dim heights command,
And from their seeming-sterile regions flow

* *Glenaveril; or, The Metamorphoses.* By the Earl of Lytton. Books II. and III.—London: John Murray, 1885.

The great main springs whose streams, as they expand,
  Refresh and fertilise the world below;
The mother of ideas is Germany,
The' other nations her ideas apply;

XXXI.

"From her prolific womb (their ethnic home)
  Flowed down the currents that have changed the course
Of History; from her dream-lands have come
  The inventions and conceptions vast, whose force
Hath revolutionised the world (as some
  Believe, for better—and as some, for worse)
Printing, Gunpowder, and the Reformation,
Three revolutions, each of her creation!

XXXII.

"To the French,—talent and adaptive skill;
  But to the Germans—genius, divination!
Fortitude, and indomitable will
  Were once the gifts of England. But that nation
Seems, half-hysterically, passing still
  Through some incalculable transformation;
What she will be, if she survives it, none
Can yet divine; but what she was is gone."

The affection between Glenaveril and Emanuel is gracefully described, and among many delicate touches descriptive of it we may quote the following stanza:—

XLI.

Thus, morn by morn, Time's well-fledged wings pursued
  Their peaceful flight with an unruffled feather;
And, noon by noon, the two young friends renewed
  Long, pleasant rambles, arm in arm, together,
By Neckar's banks; where vineyard, field, and wood
  Gleamed thro' a golden mist of windless weather;
Till, like the sunset, all their converse grew
Slowly more glowing, yet more pensive too,

A whole canto is devoted to the letter in which Cordelia Stahl tells the story of her father's love for Emanuel's mother, and makes the somewhat startling offer of herself and her fortune, to which we have already referred. The shipwreck in which Stahl is supposed to have perished is powerfully described, but is unfortunately too long to quote in its entirety, and it seems hardly fair on Lord Lytton to judge him by fragmentary extracts such as the following:—

XLVI.

"Thus buoyed, his hope was that perchance some one
  Of the ship's boats (which, crowded to the brim
With women, eager hands had just begun
  To lower down) might pass and rescue him:
But the huge-shouldered wave that rolled him on
  Hid all things in its white spray, smoking dim,
For one blind moment; and, before that passed,
He heard a sound more fearful than the blast:

XLVII.

"From all the mingled screams of wave, and wind,
  And rain, and thunder, he distinguished it:
It was a human cry. He gazed behind:
  The sudden-streaming lightning swathed and lit
An apparition never from his mind
  In after years effaced. The ship was split
Into two shrieking wrecks, asunder tossed;
Each filled with lives whose last wild hope was lost!

XLVIII.

"Lost! for, the moment after, from his sight
  The wrecks, the boats, the shuddering crowds, the whole
Appalling vision vanished. All that night,
  While the storm swept him to his unknown goal,
He ceased not shouting, in the hope he might
  Make known, perchance, to some poor drowning soul
The one weak chance of life prolonged, that still
Sustained his own indomitable will;

XLIX.

"But to his shouts no answer came. Ere morn
  The cold, the effort, and the agony
Of this tremendous trial had nigh worn
  From his numbed limbs life's last faint pulse. The sky,
The sea, both gleamed with sallow lights forlorn.
  The water had grown warm insensibly,
For he was drifting in the great Gulf Stream.
Near noon he seemed to wake from some fierce dream;

L.

"Faint, but still conscious. Faint the storm was too.
  And down the sullen ocean's ravaged floor
It tottered feebly, like an athlete who,
  The last to leave the arena, staggers o'er
The tumbled corpses that his passage strow,
  Bleeding to death himself. A scattered store
Of casks, and chests, and planks, came floating past
That lone man clinging to his broken mast."

In contrast to the grim tragedy of such a passage is the graceful fancy of that which tells how Glenaveril took counsel with the trees of the wood what answer to write to Cordelia, when he found that Emanuel himself was not willing to acknowledge the letter; and the humorous descriptional of old Edelrath's chambers, with which the fifth canto opens.

The Third Book is entitled "The Alps," and tells how the two friends, having changed *rôles*, travel in Switzerland, and of the fatal result of their journey. Emanuel, who is supposed to be Lord Glenaveril, perishes by an accident, despite his friend's efforts to save him at the risk of his own life, and the true Lord is taken away senseless by some good Samaritans, while Emanuel is buried in the graveyard of Chamouni with all the honours of an English peer, and a distant cousin reigns in his stead. A fresh harvest of complication is thus prepared, and Lord Lytton has displayed the ingenuity of a practised novelist in the construction of his plot, as well as much poetic power in working it out. The locality of the fatal accident is thus powerfully and poetically described:—

X.

This Needle, the last granite splinter left
  Of a huge mountain that by gradual stages
Had slowly crumbled down into the cleft
  Of the crevasse beneath the weight of ages,
Forgotten avalanches had bereft
  Of all save that wild sadness which engages
Men's pitying superstition to adorn
With Fancy's flowers Time's ravages forlorn.

XI.

Smooth from the plateau to the point, elsewhere
  Its broken surface, turned to the abyss,
Uneasy foothold still vouchsafed. And there
  That vegetable gnome whose region is
Remote from man's, the mountain juniper,
  Crouching deformed, from its interstices
Peeped, or put forth a clambering crooked root
That looked like some brown goblin's grewsome foot.

XII.

Attracted by the aspect, half sublime
  And half grotesque, of this grim monument
Set there as its last protest against time
  By the resentful Alp, Emanuel bent
His steps towards it. Something seemed to chime
  In his own heart harmonious to its rent
Yet resolute form—some sentiment allied
To nature in revolt—a ravaged pride!

XIII.

Raised barely fifty feet above the ledge
  Of the broad plateau, to whose level disk
Its summit at right angles turned an edge
  Smooth as the surface of a obelisk,
(While down it shot from the moraine's left ridge,
  Rough with anfractuosities grotesque,
A shaft that disappeared beyond sight's soundings)
The rock's sole grandeur rose from its surroundings;

XIV.

But well by these, could he but reach its brow,
  Would its explorer be repaid, for there
The charmed spectator might aspire to know
  What the ger-eagle feels when in mid-air
He wheels above the world. Nothing but snow
  And air rose-lighted underneath, save where
Far off the bright green valley gleamed, and gloomed
The dark blue lake in icy vaults entombed!

Nor should we omit to notice the legend of Marietta's Needle, which so effectively leads up to the fatal event. This is, perhaps, taken as a whole, the most admirably wrought episode in the poem, and displays a graceful fancy and a delicacy of touch which would of themselves have distinguished *Glenaveril* from the ordinary run of modern verse. When, as the guide concludes the legend, his face gleams with a ghastly awe, seeing how

  Darkly distinct against the glowing sky,
  Upon the Needle Rock which there upraised
  Its shining pinnacle, immovably
  A human figure stood,

the reader feels a sympathetic thrill of emotion. Hardly less striking is the passage at the comment of the fourth canto, from which we make our concluding extract:—

IV.

Why is the straw on yonder pavement strown?
  It is that Death to yonder house draws near,
And Death brings silence with it. The loud town
  Quickens its pace along that street to hear
No echo of a footfall up or down
  Its muffled stones dismays the gossips. Drear
And lightless look those shuttered windows, where
No face is seen. For Death has entered there.

V.

Within that chamber, under its dim shade
  The lamp burns low. No sound can pass that door;
And the thick carpet silences the tread
  That steals a tiptoe o'er the noiseless floor;
A man the chamber quits with bended head;
  One waits without, whose hand he shakes with more
Than wonted warmth; and not a word is spoken;
But each had understood the silent token.

VI.

That man that went will come again no more;
  His task is done, he hath nought left to do;
But something else, that was not there before,
  Hath entered; something awful, something new;
None saw it pass, none oped to it the door,
  It makes no sound; or, if a sound, but few
That sound have heard, from the close-curtained bed.
Only a sigh. A sigh, and all is said!

VII.

Wherefore those sobs, those moans, those stifled cries,
  Those overflowing tears that fall so fast?
Why have yon man and woman, as they rise,
  Their arms about each other wildly cast,
Gazing on that white face with weeping eyes?
  It is because this sigh hath been the last,
Because the faint and half inaudible breath
That wafted it away from them was Death.

SOME REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Blackwood abounds in political articles which have lost their point in the sudden fall of the discredited and disastrous Cabinet—fall, perhaps, is not the word; the Empire and the best interests of the country may fall; Mr. Gladstone "scuttles," leaving other people to pay his bills and repair his follies as best they can, while he will extol his own virtues. Hobart Pasha, the only man who has seen the missile tried in action, reassures us against the "Torpedo Scare." The two novels, "Fortune's Wheel" and "The Waters of Hercules," develop some striking situations; the latter especially maintains the improvement noticed in the recent instalments. In "New Views of Shakespeare's Sonnets," the identification of Dante as the "other poet," fairly made out a year ago, is confirmed by comparing some o' the Sonnets with the writings of Dante, and tracing the resemblance. There is an amusing paper on the "Russian Military Manœuvres, "1884," or rather on the pleasant gossip of the British representative and the company he met, for the General avoids talking *shop*. The last paper defends Sir Charles Wilson from the negligence which the betrayers of Gordon would fain fasten on someone else. Altogether it is a good number.

The *Contemporary* enables Dr. Hatch to give a Broad Church reply to Canon Liddon's Theory of the Episcopate, which we have already dealt with in detail. It is certainly better than the Evangelical or Presbyterian view, which is so afraid of "unchurching" the Dissenters. Dr. Hatch knows that the Apostolical Succession is not Canon Liddon's theory at all; but the old Catholic truth never disputed before Luther and expressly asserted in the English Ordinal. He confirms in a remarkable way the Canon's argument that there is no logical alternative but the view which reduces the Christian ministry to a delegacy of the people. This is what Dr. Hatch contends for. He questions whether Christ ever founded a visible Church at all, and positively denies that He intended the Church to have a single form of organisation in all time and places. His contention is that Christian communities have a free right of organising themselves: "the forms which survive are survivals of the "fittest, and thereby part of the moral government "of God." This is assuredly no argument against Episcopacy, which has ever survived, and still survives throughout the world, the exigency of divergent circumstances. It only repeats what Canon Liddon affirmed, that every other form of Church government is the creature of the society, and not a message from heaven. Professor Parker's paper on "The origin of the Higher Animals" is conspicuous for the defect in logic of which these eminent evolutionists are so serenely unconscious They assume, first, that similarity denotes derivation, and, secondly, that there is a power in something which they call Nature to change one thing into another by gradual modification. On these two assumptions the whole theory of evolution is based, and they are not only without a shadow of proof, but both are distinctly opposed to the evidence of fact. It is quite as conceivable that species closely resembling other species should be created separate, as that they should be derived from the other. Nature is a figure of speech—a mere name for the things themselves—and there is no proof or probability that anything has power to change itself into something else. The only evidence of the kind is the transformation of the tadpoles into frogs, caterpillars into moths and butterflies, and such like. These are restrained within a definite circle, like the blossom, the fruit, and the seed in the vegetable world, always recurring to the same point and never producing a new species. As a matter of fact, no species of plant or living thing was ever known to produce an individual of another species. That they may have done so in other surroundings is conjecture, not science; that they might do so in successive generations throughout incalculable processes of time is no better; there is no proof of these incalculable ages of time, and the facts of astronomy are against them. Moreover, nothing is gained by prolonging the time, while there is no proof of anything being done to the purpose. A million times nothing is nothing. In this vicious circle the foundation of evolution is laid. Grant the first principle, and the rest may follow; but but all that science really knows follows quite as well from the old theory of Creation. The difference is that Creation postulates a Creator who is revealed in the Bible, and Evolution postulates a primary force which can be nothing less than God. The peculiarity affected by Professor Parker is to take words in which the Bible speaks of God and apply them to "Nature." He is probably as unconscious of the irreverence as of his want of logic; perhaps he has forgotten the source from which his "tags" are taken; but they are none the less offensive to the Christian reader. He does, indeed, once allude—in a most infelicitous passage—to the "Absolute Eternal "Mind," the "Author of All," quoting the Apostle quite irrelevantly—"known unto God "are all His works." But for the most part we have such stuff as this—"The ordinances of "Nature are wonderful in counsel and excellent "in working," "Nature working after the counsel "of her own will," "Nature worketh hitherto and "still works," and finally this unprecedented impertinence: There is no variableness, neither shadow of turning, *in the morphological force*; it is perpetually clothing itself afresh and afresh with the things which are seen—itself an emanation (!) from the Great Unseen, the Eternal. The Professor is armed in triple oak against what he calls "mere negative evidence;" it does not disturb his composure that there is no sort of proof of his theory, "for at any time, any day, or "hour, the links he is searching for may turn up." It is a pity that "Nature has so effectually covered "her slain," yet by "a cautious use of imagina-"tion" he can tell of gigantic marsupials that are all extinct now, of mighty fishes in a world that has perished, and of reptiles that grew into monsters such as fancy never feigned nor fear conceived, but have not left even a fossil behind. With all this we are surprised to find that the course of gradual evolution is very far from running smooth through the few millions of years required for its process. The Professor is sure that "during incalculably "long secular periods very wonderful changes "may have been brought about by slow and "gentle modification." Still he finds it very hard work to descend the scale—"a dangerous kind of "scrambling downwards"—and at times he comes to a dead stop. There must have been *per saltum* changes, metamorphoses, catastrophes, marvellous leaps of organisms into new structural stages to fit them for a higher life. Three such metamorphoses, at least three, are indispensable. No lapse of time could ever modify a reptile into a bird, or a bird into a mammal. No such development is possible. The Professor cannot even suppose they "all three had one "common metamorphosing parentage." He is inclined to "derive them from the same stratum "of life—from the same intensely vital root-stock, "but from independent suckers." These figures of speech again betray the lack of science. The admitted fact is that these three creations, as they were properly called of old time, are scientifically so distinct that they cannnot, by any amount of make-believe, be forced into the line of evolution. Yet so inveterate is illogical assumption that men of science have recourse to figures of speech to feign common origin, which is scientifically inconceivable, rather than admit the revealed truth that God created them after their kind. "I feel certain that when we have "descended to where the three great roads "meet—the way of the reptile, the way of the "bird, and the way of the mammal—when "we get near the great starting point or place "whence these three diverged, we shall have to "feign to ourselves metamorphic changes as taking "place at that very distant point." And this is science! From Mr. Kauffmann's paper on Socialism and Atheism, of which we have treated fully in our leading columns this week, we extract one utterance by a "lady" in the chair of a women's meeting at Berlin: "I left the Church and became a "Socialist simply because I discovered that my "belief gave me never anything to eat, with five "hungry children about me. This argument was "conclusive." She proceeded to say that, finding two clergymen visiting her sick sister, she insulted them, and told her sister that if she had her children baptised she had seen the last of her coin. What Church or faith this virago was brought up in we are not told, nor do we take her word for the fact. But every day convinces us more deeply of the common nature of Atheism (the Scriptural word for Agnosticism) and Socialism. He who loveth God loveth his brother also, and he who is without God in the world cannot attain a true sense of humanity. These are facts attested by the experience of all times and countries, and, for all the fine words of our day, facts are stubborn things. We do not believe a word about the "wave of infidelity" passing over the English working classes. These are figures of speech again. It is not hostility to God or the Gospel, but ignorance and alienation—Agnosticism the fine folks call it—which in England makes the masses dangerous to society; and we have no doubt that this "godlessness" is the inevitable result of the exclusive regard to secular objects which characterises the legislation of the day. The Education Act says to the young just what this woman said, "Religion gives nothing to eat." Free trade is glorified on the basis of pure selfishness. The franchise is vaunted in the same spirit. Parliament is increasingly getting to think it wise and noble to be without God. Even religion is assuming new forms of worship, more inviting because less solemn, less suggestive of the Divine Presence, more world-like and familiar. The Church and the Sacraments are depreciated as sacerdotal and superstitious; the Gospel is prized for the good each hearer gets or thinks he gets. Moody and Sankey, Salvation Army, Church Army—something more agreeable to sensual natures—is the cry, and the country will surely suffer for it. Carlyle never had a truer insight than when he wrote "The beginning and the end of all our "sufferings is that we have forgotten God!"

The prettiest thing in the *Nineteenth Century* is Lady Archibald Campbell's charming review of Fletcher's *Faithfull Shepherdesse*. If it is acted half as well as she describes it, the contemplated revival will make her Ladyship's gardens a veritable bit of Arcadia. Next in literary interest is Mr. G. B. Smith's paper on James Russell Lowell. Dr. Sully discusses the perilous relations of Genius and Insanity. Lord Bramwell continues the controversy on the cognate subject of Drink, in a rejoinder which the help of others has made more discriminating, and therefore more forcible, than his original onslaught. In the same department of reform is Sir Richard Cross's paper on the "Housing of the Poor," and Mr. Foster's on "Mining Inspection: a Sham." Mr. Jephson takes us into politics, with an account of the Irish Parliament of 1772, showing from historical facts how incompatible any Parliament or Home Rule in Ireland is with the maintenance of the Union and the Empire. Absolute incorporation or complete separation are the only possible alternatives, and England has to say which. Mr. Guinness Rogers proves himself a Dissenter to the backbone by selecting the moment of conspicuous failure in every point of war and diplomacy, the moment when all Europe is in league against England and the Government tottering to its foundations from the rebellion alike of Whigs and Radicals, to pronounce a stilted panegyric on Mr. Gladstone *as a Foreign Minister!* Is it the Nonconformist bid for the great woodcutter's lead in felling the last Upas tree—the English Church Establishment? Mr. F. W. Verney is as absurdly adulatory of Lord Ripon in a paper on "Our "Armies in India." The "Letters from a Fri-"vate Soldier in Egypt," by W. H. Saunders, are genuine and full of interest. Mr. Broadhurst airs his *fad*, "A Leasehold Enfranchisement;" every breach of contract is "enfranchisement" nowadays. Why not Mortgage enfranchisement? or Note-of-hand enfranchisement? or Debt enfranchisement generally? Lord Monteagle's suggestions for a Crimes Act appear in the nick of time to be considered by a different Government from what he meant them for. The change is to their advantage; but can his Lordship guarantee the support of his Whig friends if Lord Salisbury should undertake to carry them out?

In *Macmillan* Mrs. Ritchie's novel "Mrs. "Dymond" grows in interest as the characters develop; plot as yet there is none, but the colonel's death will probably open out the way. From Monte Video to Paraguay is a voyage by steamer, in which the country is seen, or more often not seen, from the river and discoursed of on deck. The market-place at Asuncion is the best view, and a pretty picture it is. Mr. Pearson hints to people of modest means that Australia and New Zealand are preferable to cheap lodgings in Continental towns, and if the said people will work instead of idling, the change may be highly profitable. Mrs. Molesworth's "Unexplained" ends as it promised—without explanation. As we had no curiosity we experience no disappointment. Mr. Walter Pater's singularly interesting book, *Marius the Epicurean*, and the still more valuable new volume of Mommsen, are the subjects of two very able reviews, the latter by Mr. W. F. Arnold. Mommsen's remarks on the failure of the Roman policy of "buffer States" against the barbarians are strikingly applicable to the Afghan policy of our Liberal Government. Lord Beaconsfield secured Afghanistan by taking Candahar, and if his policy had not been reversed to gratify the animosity of his rival, Russia would not be where she is. The "Monthly Review" shows the increasing discontent of the Radical section with the foreign, financial, and Irish policy

of the Government. No candid politician of any party can doubt that Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet was on the point of spontaneous combustion when the Budget offered the opportunity of "scuttling."

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

Dr. Clemance's expositions of the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah, entitled *To the Light Through the Cross* (Dickenson), consist of a series of short expository and hortatory sermons, sometimes a little wanting in theological precision, but not devoid of either feeling or eloquence. They display research and care, and will no doubt find readers and admirers; for they are by no means bad specimens of Dissenting sermons; not, perhaps, of the first class, but of a type decidedly above the average, both in style, method, and matter.

A little work intended for the use of Sunday-school teachers, who will find in it a very valuable aid to their labours, has been issued by Parker and Co., under the title of *Catechising Notes* on the Apostles' Creed, the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, the Confirmation Service, the Forms of Prayer at Sea, the Form of Prayer for the 20th June, Thanksgiving for Harvest, and the Nine Beatitudes.

In *Mother Darling* (Field and Tuer), A. E. N. Bewicke has given us an exceedingly well and carefully written story, in which is set forth the unhappy result of an ill-assorted union—Smollett Hastings having married Lady Clara, that he might thereby secure an *entrée* into society, while the heroine was induced by the earnest solicitation of her mother to accept the offer of Hastings, the supposed millionaire. The characters are well drawn, and the interest is sustained throughout.

Annie Thomas (Mrs. Pender Cudlip) has in a one-volume novel, *No Medium* (F. V. White), presented us with a very able attack on Spiritualism. The story, in which there is a great deal of good-natured sarcasm, follows the adventures of Mrs. Quentin, who takes an interest in the occult art. It shows how she is thoroughly mystified at a *séance*, and is placed in an awkward predicament, which is intensified by her superstitious fears. The story is an exceedingly amusing one.

The Dark House (Ward and Downey) is from the pen of George Manville Fenn. Like most of the stories by this prolific writer, it is full of mystery, the gradual unravelling of which keeps the reader engrossed to the end of the book. In this case the question to be solved is in connection with the disappearance of a certain treasure, which, through the 'cuteness of a detective, is eventually discovered in Colonel Capel's coffin.

Several additional volumes of Mr. Horace Dobell's poems, *In the Watches of the Night* (Remington and Co.), are to hand. Some of the pieces are of exceptional merit, and will be acceptable to very many readers.

Love's Moods (E. W. Allen) is a poem by Ælian Prince. It is divided into three books, entitled respectively, "Paradise," "Estrangement," and "Restoration." As a whole, we cannot give the work unqualified praise; but here and there are passages which will for their true poetic ring arrest the reader's attention and command his admiration.

The Brief Memoirs of Hugh McCalmont, First Earl Cairns (James Nesbit), gives an exceedingly good outline of the life of a statesman "who was "a tower of strength to the Conservative party," and whose decease in March last was truly a national loss. The seven chapters into which the little book is divided deal very briefly with the principal events in the career of the man whose intellect has been described by Lord Salisbury as colossal, and the value of whose calm, judicial mind was of inestimable value to those who shared with him the responsibility of government during the late Conservative Administration.

The complications which attend the impersonation by Maxwell Lee of the character of Robert Chartres make a fairly good foundation upon which to build the story of *The North Wall* (Wilson and McCormick, Glasgow). The plot is original, and is worked out with the skill of a practised hand.

In a handy little *Treatise on the Eye*, issued by Mr. Henry Laurance, F.S.S., oculist optician, of Old Bond-street, we find a good deal of valuable information concerning the use and abuse of spectacles, with useful instructions on the selection of suitable sights when the adoption of spectacles become necessary. The hints here given are particularly important, seeing that amongst students and close readers the symptoms indicating failure or irregularities of sight are frequently too long disregarded, and either from ignorance or feelings of diffidence the aid demanded by nature is withheld until serious mischief has been caused to the sight.

On behalf of the Church Pastoral-Aid Society the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester will preach (D.V.) at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Sunday morning, June 28.

The Journals of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts are to be printed. They will fill five octavo volumes of about 700 pages each, and the cost of the set will be six guineas. Only 250 copies will be printed.

It is not to be wondered at that considerable success has attended the new system of stock and share broking, as the operations are concluded without delay. Many advantages are also offered to clients, especially by the National Provincial Stock Exchange, 16, Tokenhouse-yard, which is now under the excellent management of Mr. Roderick Macdonald, who has had many years' experience with one of the leading dealers on the Stock Exchange. The National Provincial Stock Exchange was established by Mr. William Mills, who is the sole proprietor.

Correspondence.

THE EAST LONDON CHURCH FUND.

To the Editor of the John Bull.

Sir,—Five years ago the East London Church Fund was founded by the Bishop of Bedford, and £15,000 per annum was asked for, adequately to supply East London with clergy and lay-helpers.

It was hoped that the needs of East London had only to be represented to be met, but this reasonable expectation has not been fulfilled. Our income last year reached only £8,900, and during the current year the receipts have diminished.

The council, in order to supply the *most pressing* needs of the poor parishes, have undertaken responsibilities to the amount of £9,700 per annum, and, therefore, had it not been for the sum, now nearly exhausted, which they were enabled to place on deposit at the inauguration of the fund, by means of the liberal donations then made, some grants must before this have been withdrawn.

Permit me to represent our necessity and to plead for increased support.

East London has claims on the whole country, but are there not even in this wealthy city alone many who, by becoming subscribers, could easily guarantee what is lacking for the evangelising and uplifting of their poor neighbours?

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

JAMES BEEBY, Sec. E.L.C.F.

Office of East London Church Fund, 26, St. Mary Axe, E.C., June 18, 1885.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

NEW ACROSTIC RULES.

A Prize of One Guinea is given every month for the successful solution of the Acrostics that appear in the *John Bull*.

The present monthly competition will include the Acrostics that are given on June 6, 13, 20, and 27.

At the end of the month, in case competitors tie, they will proceed to guess off the ties, being debarred from prize-winning in the fresh monthly competitions so long as they are engaged in contesting the ties.

No competitor can gain more than two Monthly Prizes in the course of the year.

All solutions must be forwarded not later than the Monday week following the appearance of the Acrostic, addressed to the Acrostic Editor of the *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, E.C., and signed by a pseudonym of not inordinate length.

Alternatives to the number of three are allowed.

All solutions received are acknowledged, whether correct or not.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 1.

(Fourth Month, Tenth Year.)

1. J eha D
2. U n A
3. N orwa Y
4. E uphrate S

Hampton Countier's name was last week accidentally excluded from the list of those who solved correctly all the Acrostics for May, and has consequently to be added to the number of those who are left in the May ties.

Solutions have been received from Chelmsford, Hampton Courtier, Query, M.A.E.B., Felix, The Owl, Iris, Vertumnus, Paddy, Senga, G.C.H., Godiva, P.M.L., Mike, L.E.L., Culverin, Noryb, Whaup, Katydid, Etak, Roslyn, Cymro, Spero, Kildale, Zyx, Conjector, Tim, Evelina, Tilly Slowboy, Sociable, Quandary, Asphodel, Peewit, S.O.F., Kiku, Hadji, Bios, Emmi, Viz, South Western, and Magnet.

March Ties.—Correct solutions have been received from Beam, Persevere, and Todcat, who remain competing.

May Ties.—Hampton Courtier, Ketha, Land o' Nod, Mac, and Pegasus have all solved the Acrostic correctly, and remain competing. Waddles has sent an incorrect answer, and falls out of the competition.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 3.

(Fourth Month, Tenth Year.)

Proem.

A simple phrase, but its meaning's plain:
It means a kingdom rent in twain.

1.

He, even, sometimes nods of old 'twas said,
Too oft the schoolboy nods by whom he's read.

2.

You well may say, when this you behold,
That all that glitters is not gold.

3.

That a nation's tariff is known by his name,
Is his single title to passing fame.

4.

A waste of waters that ruin suggests,
To many a man who unwisely invests.

MR. GLADSTONE'S FOREIGN POLICY.

The *Standard*, now that Mr. Gladstone's Administration has come to an end, takes "as dispassionate a survey as the circumstances of the hour will permit of what it effected in the sphere of foreign, colonial, and imperial policy, and attempts to strike a balance between its successes and its failures." The first observation, it says, that will occur to every one respecting the foreign policy of the late Administration, is that it at any rate has not satisfied the fundamental requirement so broadly laid down by its head on the eve of his acceding to office. There was first the apology to Count Karolyi, then the settlement of the Montenegrin frontier question, which the historian of the future may, perhaps, declare was the one success in the sphere of foreign policy enjoyed by the Administration of Mr. Gladstone. In order to get the delimitation of Greece and Turkey settled, two Conferences were necessary; the final one at Berlin conferring upon the Hellenic Kingdom a considerably narrower territory than the Greeks had demanded and the English Cabinet had backed them in demanding. The question was settled without bloodshed, but by no means entirely to the satisfaction of the Hellenes, who had put their army on a war footing in order to obtain far more than they got, and thus incurred expense, which is at the present moment the source of much financial embarrassment. Meanwhile, in another quarter of the globe a dark cloud had arisen. The Boers of the Transvaal pressed claims against this country which at the outset the Government flatly refused to concede. But after sending out 15,000 troops and a distinguished General, and incurring heavy expense and great loss of men, the Prime Minister suddenly discovered that it would be "blood-guiltiness" to press the claims of this country; that the Boers were a people struggling to be free, and that the sovereignty of the Queen might be transformed into "suzerainty" without any serious loss. This branch of the history of the late Administration still bristles with open questions; and the only matters which have even ostensibly been arranged, have been arranged by unprecedented concessions following upon warlike preparations and considerable outlay.

The *crux* of the diplomatic ability of the late Administration has been Egypt. The military insurrection under Arabi Pasha was allowed to gather head because of divided counsels, and the want of firmness and presence of mind, till in 1882 everything pointed to an Anglo-French intervention. But M. Gambetta fell, and Lord Granville, in his desperation, appealed to the European concert, only to find that it no longer existed. For a moment it seemed as though M. Freycinet, who had succeeded M. Gambetta, was prepared to act in concert with England, and an English and French fleet found itself in May, 1882, opposite Alexandria. What ensued is well known. The insurrection headed by Arabi had gained by this time formidable proportions, and when he was summoned by the English Admiral to desist from strengthening the forts of Alexandria he peremptorily refused. The English fleet threatened to prevent these operations by force, whereupon the French fleet sailed away. The English fleet opened fire upon the forts and dismantled them, while at the same time the English Government, which had ordered this proceeding, took no precautions to protect the town of Alexandria against the fanaticism and disorderly instincts of an infuriated mob. Alexandria was fired and sacked, and Arabi found himself the popular leader of 30,000. Against him Mr. Gladstone despatched 15,000 English troops, commanded by Lord Wolseley, who defeated and captured Arabi, and led Tewfik in triumph to Cairo.

The result of these proceedings was to oust France from its position of equality with England in the management of Egypt; a result in which the whole of Europe, with the exception of France itself, would have gladly concurred had we proved ourselves equal to the situation. But it is difficult to say whether the retiring Cabinet has inflicted greater misery on Egypt or on England by its dealings with that country. No language, however severe or violent, could be adequate to describe or denounce the chaos and confusion their instability of purpose brought about. In no single instance has the late Cabinet shown even ordinary skill in its dealings with Egypt. Whether we turn to its unhappy and abortive Convention with M. Lesseps concerning the Suez Canal; to the equally unhappy and abortive Conference held in London upon the affairs of Egypt; to the advice that it has more than once given the Khedive to violate public law, to be followed by retreat and apology; or to the yet unsettled financial convention with the Powers, we find ourselves in the presence of colossal failure, and what certainly looks like colossal incapacity. But the worst feature of all in the dismal story of the fallen Cabinet with Egypt, is, as a matter of course, its conduct in respect to the Soudan. Even had it been wise, after the annihilation of the army of Hicks Pasha, to counsel the Khedive to abandon the Soudan, the public announcement of such an intention before the Egyptian garrisons were in safety was to decree their destruction. They have not been saved, nor has any practical effort been made to save them. Nevertheless, in the pursuance of a succession of phantoms, the lives of hundreds of English subjects have been lost in the Soudan, and millions of money poured into its sands, while, at the same time, thousands of Arabs have been slaughtered in what the Prime Minister once described as the act of a people struggling to be free. The Nile expedition of General Wolseley and the two campaigns of General Graham have proved the stuff of which English soldiers are still made. But they have served no useful purpose; they have been mere bloody moves in a succession of blunders; and they have imposed upon the English people heavy financial burdens not yet discharged. The mission and death of General Gordon and the fall of Khartoum constitute, perhaps, the darkest stain that attaches to the Cabinet; and it would require some very brilliant exploits in other directions to obliterate the recollection of these painful events.

It is only during the last few months that the English public have heard of dissensions between England and Russia in Central Asia. But from the moment Mr. Gladstone acceded to office the Russian armies in Asia began to advance; and how far they have now advanced the whole world knows. There was no part of the policy of Lord Beaconsfield which the late Cabinet was so deeply pledged to reverse as its policy in Central Asia and Afghanistan; and one of its first acts was to recall Lord Lytton, to abandon Candahar, and to countermand the order for the construction of a railway to that place. Yet the late Ministry brought us to the very verge of war with Russia; and if it has for the present been avoided, it has been avoided only after considerable warlike outlay, and with a serious loss of reputation as an Imperial Power. The Prime Minister himself has peculiarly suffered in public estimation by his share in these events; and the solemn covenant, like the Concert of Europe, will long be remembered as an instance of his passion for meaningless and misleading phrases. To sum up the foreign and Imperial policy of the last five years in small compass would be difficult. It may fairly be said, however, that even party spirit would find it hard to exaggerate or travesty the disasters, failures, and confusion that have characterised it. Those who proposed to undo the policy of Lord Beaconsfield are themselves undone; and if England and the empire survive, it is only because they are more robust and more enduring than Ministries. But it will tax the highest powers of the highest statesmanship to place England once more in the position in which the late Administration found it; and it is greatly to be feared that even the highest statesmanship will not be able to accomplish that end without much expenditure and some fighting.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

Mr. F. Sargent's picture of "Her Majesty's Drawing Room," now exhibiting at 175, New Bond-street, is well worth seeing. It represents the Drawing Room of March last, and includes no less than about 130 portraits—for the most part very striking—of the Royal Family, the Household, Ministers, and Diplomatic Corps. The colouring is rich and harmonious, but the chief interest lies in the subject rather than in the artistic representation of it. The engraving of the picture, which has been undertaken by Mr. Sargent, will be ready early next year, and will be published by Raphael Tuck and Sons.

A commencement has been made with the work connected with the repair and preservation of Holy Trinity Church, Stratford-on-Avon, which has most interesting historical associations, and as the burial-place of Shakspeare is the object of universal interest. The estimated cost of the work is £12,000. The fine Early Norman tower is to receive first attention. The ancient doorway near Shakspeare's tomb will be opened to give access to the new vestry which it is proposed to erect on the site of the old one.

At the next meeting of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, the following communications will be received:—Exhibition of Objects of Ethnological Interest from Polynesia, by Lady Brassey; Exhibition of Ethnological Objects from New Ireland, by Miss North; Exhibition of Australian Implements, by Carl Lumholtz, Esq.; On the Physical Characteristics of the Natives of the Solomon Islands, by H. B. Guppy, Esq., M.B., F.G.S.; On the Sakais, by Abraham Hale, Esq.; Notes on the Astronomical Customs and Religious Ideas of the Chokitapia or Blackfeet Indians, by Mons. Jean L'Heureux; Observations on the Mexican Zodiac and Astrology, by Hyde Clarke, Esq.; On the Primary Divisions and Geographical Distribution of Mankind, by James Dallas, Esq., F.G.S.

At the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, a meeting was held last week, under the presidency of the Bishop of Durham, to hear statements by Mr. Wood and others with regard to the excavations at Ephesus, on the site of the Temple of Diana.—The chairman, Professor Newton, and Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P. spoke of the importance of the interest taken in the subject, and Mr. Wood made a detailed explanation of his discoveries, after which the following resolutions were passed:—"That the sculptures already found on the site of the Temple of Ephesus, and only forming a small portion of the entire remains, are incontestably of the highest artistic value, while the inscriptions now being prepared for publication prove also to be of great value, in both a literary and archæological point of view;" "That, as there is good reason to believe that many other such sculptures and inscriptions may be found if the work of exploration were thoroughly completed, a new subscription list be immediately begun, and a sub-committee, consisting of the chairman of committee, the hon. secretary, Mr. Wollaston Blake, Professor Newton, and others who may be nominated by the committee, be formed, and authorised to take such steps as they may consider necessary for completing the work."

"The Mystery at Shoncliffe School," by the author of "Mr. Burk's Nieces," &c., is the title of the new serial story to be commenced in *Little Folks* for July.

In *Little Folks* for July particulars will be given of two competitions, in which a large number of prizes are offered for original stories and for answers to puzzles. These contributions are so arranged that children resident in every quarter of the globe can take part in them on favourable terms with those living in Great Britain.

Under the title "The Roll-Call of the Heroes," the Editor of the *Quiver* will publish in the July number of that magazine an account of the brave deeds in recognition of which the first batch of silver and bronze medals have been awarded from the fund now being raised by the readers of the *Quiver* for the institution of medals for heroic conduct in the saving of life by land and sea. Among the first recipients are a college student, a clergyman, a miner, a fisherman, a policeman, and a lifeboat coxswain.

A show of pug-dogs was opened at the Westminster Aquarium on Tuesday. The male champion class was represented by only two competitors, Lady Brassey's Challenger and Mr. W. L. Sheffield's Stingo Sniffles, which latter was preferred for the prize and club medal. There was the same paucity of competition in the female champion class, and Miss M. A. E. Holdsworth's Dowager took the prize from Mr. J. Drew's Darcy. Of exceptional attraction were Lady Brassey's black pugs, which were not entered for competition. In the class for litters for puppies, Lady Brassey has two entries, comprising in all seven little whelps, without a white hair among them. They are all the progeny, by different dams, of Jack Spratt.

The Annual Meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place on Thursday evening at the House of the Society of Arts, the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., in the chair; the report was read by the honorary secretary, Captain Frank Petrie, and showed that the number of home and foreign members had increased to upwards of eleven hundred. The Institute's object, to promote scientific inquiry, and especially in cases where questions of science were held by those who advanced them to be subversive of religion, was aided by scientific men, whether in its ranks or not. The address was delivered by Dr. J. Leslie Porter, President of the Queen's College, Belfast, the subject being "Egypt: Historical and Geographical." Having referred to the antiquity of Egyptian records, which in so many instances bore on the history of other ancient countries, he proceeded to describe the various changes through which that country had passed since its first colonisation; and, touching on its physical geography, concluded by giving the main results of recent exploration. Among the speakers were Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., and Professor Stokes, F.R.S., of Cambridge, who gave an important account of the progress of physical science during the past quarter of a century, and, reviewing the results, specially noted that as scientific truth developed, so had men to give up the idea that there was any opposition between the Book of Nature and the Book of Revelation, both of which had the same source. Captain Calver, F.R.S., having moved a

vote of thanks to the President, Lord Shaftesbury expressed his gratification at the way in which the Institute was uniting scientific men in the search for truth, more especially as the dangers of a little knowledge were proverbial, as had too often been apparent in the past. The members and their friends afterwards adjourned to the Museum, where refreshments were served.

A new melodrama, *A True Story*, by Mr. Elliot Galer, was produced at Drury Lane on Monday before a large audience. The piece, which is somewhat gloomy, received very able treatment at the hands of those who shared in its representations, and many of the scenes are exceptionally clever. The story is briefly this: Lord Cholmondley one morning informs his elder son, Reginald, that he has no claim to the inheritance, as his mother was never married. Lord Cholmondley had married her under a false name. The elder son is all that a hero should be; the younger son, Frederick, is his brother's opposite. Frederick has married the daughter of a dissolute costermonger, and he endeavours to persuade the girl that he was married under a false name. A wicked lawyer in the course of the piece informs Mrs. Reginald that her husband married her in a false name. Five years after Reginald has been disinherited an old servant of the Cholmondley family suddenly states one morning at breakfast that Reginald is the rightful heir, and he, Faithful, can stand the injustice no longer. Off he goes forthwith to Reginald, who having enlisted in the French army, is almost immediately killed. Mr. William Herbert, as Reginald, bears himself with manliness and spirit, and Mr. Harry Nicholls, as the youthful and industrious costermonger, brother to Lord Cholmondley's daughter-in-law, acts naturally and well. Mr. Harry Jackson, as the Eccles, is rather gross; but Miss Fanny Brough and Miss M'Neill make the most of the scenes allotted to the heroines.

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. C. J. Atherton, Vicar of St. Paul's, Bedminster, to Vicarage of Snaith, Selly.

Rev. F. T. Bassett, Vicar of Dulverton, to be Prebendary of Combe the Twelfth in Wells Cathedral.

Rev. W. F. Berry, to Vicarage of Wembdon.

Rev. P. C. Bevan, to Rectory of March Baldon, Oxon. Patron, Sir John Christopher Willoughby, Bart., of Baldon House, Oxon.

Rev. C. Brereton, Rector of St. Mary's, Bedford, and Honorary Canon of Ely, to be Surrogate for the Diocese of Ely.

Rev. H. A. Butler, Curate-in-Charge, to Vicarage of St. Peter's, Coventry. Patron, the Vicar of Holy Trinity, Coventry.

Rev. G. Cotesworth, Curate of St. Mark's, Marylebone, to Vicarage of Aston Cantlow. Patron, Major E. F. K. Fortescue.

Rev. S. L. A. Cooper, Rector of Croxton, and Vicar of Eltisley, Cambs, to Rural Deanery of Bourn. Patron, the Bishop of Ely.

Rev. M. Creighton, Vicar of Embleton, Northumberland, to be Canon of Worcester Cathedral.

Rev. A. Earle, Archdeacon of Totnes, and Vicar of West Alvington, to be Canon of Exeter Cathedral.

Rev. G. N. Freeling, Fellow of Merton College, and Vicar of Holywell, to be Honorary Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford.

Rev. J. C. Gelkie, to Vicarage of St. Martin-at-Palace, Norwich. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich.

Rev. C. P. Greene, Vicar of Coggeshall, Essex, to Rectory of Holy Trinity, Clapham-common.

Rev. H. Hawkins, to Rectory of Crowhurst, Sussex. Patron, Mr. P. O. Papillon, Crowhurst Park.

Rev. A. W. Irwin, Curate of Beesby, to Vicarage of Naptonon-the-Hill. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. W. M. Kirk, to Vicarage of Brislington.

Rev. W. Lewis, Perpetual Curate of Ystrad-y-fodwg, to Rural Deanery of the North Division of Llandaff Upper.

Rev. C. Longfield, Vicar of Vowchurch, to Rectory of High Halstow. Patron, himself.

Rev. H. T. Lovejoy, Curate of St. Mary's, Hunslet, Leeds, to Vicarage of Hamsterley. Patron, Mr. H. Chaytor.

Rev. C. Mortimer, to be Prebendary of Dassett Parva in Lichfield Cathedral. Patron, the Bishop.

Rev. Hon. R. C. Moncrieff, Vicar of Clifton-on-Teme, to Vicarage of Tanworth. Patron, Earl Amherst.

Rev. H. Norburn, to Incumbency of St. Agnes Birch. Patron, the Bishop of Manchester.

Rev. W. W. Pomeroy, to be Licensed Preacher in the Diocese of Manchester.

Rev. T. W. Richards, Vicar of Leighton Buzzard, Beds, to be Surrogate for the Diocese of Ely.

Rev. S. D. Sandes, to Rectory of Marlesford, Suffolk. Patron, Lady Huntingfield, of Heveningham Hall, Suffolk.

Rev. H. Saunders, Vicar of Brightwell and Kesgrave, Suffolk. Patron, Sir John Charles Kenward Shaw, Bart., of Kenward Pembury.

Rev. G. F. Saxby, Curate of St. Peter's, Bournemouth, to Vicarage of Monks Kirby-cum-Withybrook. Patrons, Trinity College, Cambridge.

Rev. S. B. Smith, Principal of the Durham Diocesan Training College for Schoolmasters, to Rectory of Sunderland.

Rev. W. H. Smith, Rector of St. Peter's, Bedford, to be Surrogate for the Diocese of Ely.

Rev. C. E. Storrs, Vicar of Snaith, to Vicarage of St. Paul's, Bedminster.

Rev. R. Waters, Rector of Sunderland, to be Master of Greatham Hospital. Patron, the Bishop of Durham.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.—Revs. Joseph George, to Cutcombe; Thomas Gordon Hake, to Luxborough; Robert Laudemann Jones, B.A., to Pawlett; Charles Philip Winter, M.A., to St. John's, Eastover.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.—Revs. J. C. Hamilton, to All Saints', West Bromwich; P. H. Moore, B.A., to Chesterton: F. D. Perrott, B.A., to Holy Trinity, Smethwick; W. Quibell, to Silverdale; Percival Saben, M.A., to Shelton; Lister Smith, to Etruria; Frederick Tennison, to St. Michael's, Tipton; D. W. Williams, B.D., to Cheadle; H. Williams, B.A., General Licence.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.—Revs. Clement Henry Brown, to Holy Trinity, Warrington; Thomas Richards, to St. Andrew, Liverpool.

LICENCE TO CURACY BY THE BISHOP OF NORWICH.—Rev. Samuel George Edwards, B.A., to Leiston.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF RIPON.—Revs. Alexander Barrington Orr, B.A., to Sedburgh; Edwin Wilkes, to Whitechapel, Cleckheaton.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.—Revs. Edward Harley Molineux Jackson, to All Saints', Wandsworth; Robert Travers Sauler, M.A., to Putney; Herbert Alban Williams, M.A., to Wimbledon.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF WORCESTER.—Revs. Richard Herbert Dickins, to King's Norton; George Thomas Fieldwick, to Hanley Castle; Frederick Charles Wilson, B.A., to Redditch.

OBITUARY.

June 3, at the Cedars, Shrewsbury, James Stevenson Catlow, M.A., formerly Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Oxford, and late Curate of Framlingham, aged 51.

June 9, at Rippingale, near Bourne, the Rev. William Cooper, M.A., aged 73.

June 9, at the Precincts, Canterbury, the Rev. Frederick Rouch, M.A., for fifty-eight years Minor Canon of that Cathedral, aged 86.

June 10, the Rev. W. Clements, Vicar of All Saints', Mile-end New Town, aged 78.

June 10, the Rev. Alfred Hewlett, D.D., Vicar of Astley, near Manchester, aged 81.

June 11, at Montacute Vicarage, the Rev. Charles Culliford Goodden, M.A., for forty-three years Vicar of Montacute, aged 68.

June 11, at Pewsey, the Rev. David Williams, B.C.L., Rector of Alton Carnes, and Formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford, aged 84.

June 12, the Ven. Henry Fearon, B.D., Rector of Loughborough, Honorary Canon of Peterborough, and for twenty-one years Archdeacon of Leicester, aged 82.

June 12, at Ardeley Vicarage, Stevenage, the Rev. William Wyndham Malet, for forty years Parish Priest of Ardeley, aged 82.

June 14, at Thornton Curtis, Ulceby, Henry Fletcher, M.A., Vicar of Thornton Curtis, and formerly Vicar of Holy Trinity, Shrewsbury.

On the Eve of St. Barnabas, West Tofts, Norfolk, the Rev. Augustus Sutton, Rector of West Tofts, and Prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral, aged 60.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE.

CAMBRIDGE.

The following list was issued on Saturday:—

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, PARTS I. and II.

Moderators—W. H. Besant, D.Sc., St. John's College, and C. H. Prior, M.A., Pembroke College.

Examiners—C. Graham, M.A., Gonville and Caius College, and A. J. C. Allen, M.A., Peterhouse.

In all cases of equality the names are bracketed.

WRANGLERS.

Ds Berry, King's.
2 Love, John's.
3 Richmond, King's.
4 Barnard, Emmanuel.
5 Holmes, E., John's.
Roseveare, John's.
Stewart, D. A., Caius.
Harkness, Trinity.
Jessop, Clare.
Stroud, John's.
11 Holland, Trinity.
12 Bushe-Fox, John's.
13 Hudson, Pembroke.
Rintoul, Corpus.
Russell, Caius.
Callendar, Trinity.
Kirby, John's.
18 Fraser, Trinity Hall.
19 Brooks, Trinity.
20 Moscop, John's.
21 Smith, King's.
Howard, Catharine.
Robinson, Christ's.
Rock, Clare.
25 King, Emmanuel.
26 Eddison, Christ's.
27 Wynne, Jesus.
Elrington, Jesus.
Gill, Pembroke.
Haworth, Sidney.
31 Gaskin, King's.
Coyle, John's.
Fordham, Trinity.
34 Martin, J., John's.

SENIOR OPTIMES.

Di Brett, Sidney.
Carpenter, Sidney.
Lucas, Christ's.
Amos, Clare.
Bicknell, Jesus.
Griffiths, Caius.
Hughes, E., John's.
Martineau, Trinity.
Moffatt, Queen's.
Sims, Sidney.
45 Price, Queens'.
Allnutt, non. coll.
Best, Trinity.
M'Clure, Trinity.
49 Samuels, Emmanuel.
50 Wood, Pembroke.
Elsee, H. J., John's.
Hill, H. H. L., John's.
53 Underhay, Pembroke.
54 Slater, John's.
55 Davies, T. R., Trinity Hall.
Molesworth, Christ's.
Parry, Pembroke.
58 Carlyon, Emmanuel.
59 Miller, Queens'.
60 Widdowson, John's.
Harvey, H. B., John's.
Taylor, Clare.
63 M'Kenna, Trinity Hall.
64 Crofts, Corpus.
Barnes, Trinity.
Knowles, Catharine.
67 Pritchard, Pembroke.
68 Pochin, King's.

Aegrotat—Ford, Christ's.

JUNIOR OPTIMES.

Di O'Connell, Pembroke.
Peters, Corpus.
71 Baker, Emmanuel.
72 Peck, John's.
73 Daniels, King's.
74 Marshall, Clare.
75 Madden, Trinity.
Bull, Trinity.
Dhè, Emmanuel.
Fox, Caius.
79 Jones, Sidney.
80 Hanson, Trinity.
Large, John's.
Morris, John's.
Pitman, Trinity.
Thompson, G. A., John's.
85 Morris, Queens'.
Emanuel, Trinity Hall.
Paterson, Corpus.
Pearce, Christ's.
Beckh, Caius.
Bostock, Trinity.
Lace, Queens'.
Perrott, Trinity.
Blackburn, Trinity.
Eppstein, Corpus.
Mariette, Caius.
Paul, Pembroke.
M'Donald, Christ's.
Saville, non coll.
Wilkinson, Magdalen.
Young, F., Selwyn.
101 Dupuis, Trinity.
Addison, Caius.
Lee, Trinity.
104 Jameson, Clare.
105 Johnstone, H. E., Cav.
106 Leon, John's.
Coltman, Trinity.
Glover, John's.
Tindall, Christ's.
110 Gibson, Trinity.
111 Cowper-Smith, Trinity.
112 Clifton, John's.
113 Consterdine, Trinity.
114 Currie, Trinity.
115 Houghton, Emmanuel.
116 Cross, Christ's.
117 Brown, Catharine.

WOMEN.

Wranglers—Rickett, M. E., Newnham (between 24 and 25); Hewett, B., Newnham (equal to 34).

Senior Optimes—Dymond, O., Newnham (equal to 38); Barrington, A., Girton (between 60 and 61); Villy, B. M., Newnham (between 61 and 63).

Junior Optimes—Barrett, L. M. E., Girton (equal to 74); Murray, A. B., Girton and Price, L. C., Newnham (equal to 79); Cunnington, S., Newnham (equal to 113).

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

The Canonry in Worcester Cathedral, vacant by the appointment of Canon Butler to the Deanery of Lincoln, has been filled by the appointment of the Rev. Mandell Creighton, Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Cambridge in 1884.

The Bishop of London on Saturday afternoon laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Kentish-town, to be dedicated to St. Benet and All Saints. The Rev. F. O. Rowland is the vicar.

The Bishop of Ripon has arranged to preside at a series of meetings to be held in the towns of West Yorkshire in aid of the movement for raising the sum of £90,000 required for the proposed bishopric of Wakefield, towards which about £25,000 has been promised. In aid of this object a meeting will also be held in the Mansion House on Wednesday, July 14.

A stained glass window has recently been erected in the interesting old parish church of Sherington, in memory of the Rev. Alexander King, M.A., by whom it was restored in the year 1870, and who was for thirty-six years rector of the parish. The subject represents the appropriate text, "Lord, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace."

The annual meeting of the Church Defence Institution was held yesterday at the National Society's rooms, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, the Bishop of Durham presiding.

A richly stained glass window in memory of the late Marquis of Londonderry has been unveiled in the chancel of St. Peter's Church, Machynlleth, near the late Marquis's Welsh seat. The following is inscribed at the foot:—"In loving memory of George Henry Robert Charles William, fifth Marquis of Londonderry, K.P., colonel-commandant 2nd Durham Seaham Volunteer Artillery Brigade, this window is erected by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment, which he commanded from the date of its formation in 1860. Obiit 5 November, 1883."

The Rev. H. R. and Mrs. Haweis will leave England for America early in October, Mr. Haweis having been invited by President White, late United States Minister at Berlin, to deliver two sermons before Cornell University. Mr. Haweis will lecture at the Cornell Institute, Boston, and at New York, on "Music and Morals," and will return to London at Christmas.

The Bishop of Rochester has consented to become a vice-president of the Church Society for Providing Homes for Waifs and Strays, and has promised an annual subscription of £5 to the Society's funds.

A memorial of the late Father Lowder has been placed in St. Barnabas' Church, Pimlico. It consists of a beautiful Venetian mosaic, the subject of which is suggested by the passage "Feed my lambs, tend my sheep." The name of the late Rev. James Skinner is also associated with the same memorial.

For many years an association of Oxford tutors have made arrangements for Retreats for the senior and junior members of the University, immediately before the beginning of the Michaelmas Term. It is announced that next October the Senior Retreat will be conducted by the Bishop of Durham, and the Junior Retreat by the Rev. A. J. Mason, vicar of All Hallows Barking, and Canon of Truro.

Admiral Robertson-Macdonald presided last week at the annual meeting of the Church Penitentiary Association, which was established in 1857 with a view to further the efforts for the recovery of fallen women. The report showed that the number of houses in union was 52, and 182 self-devoted women gave their attention to the work. There were 33 houses of mercy, and 19 refuges. The average number of penitents in the former had been 962, and 92 in the latter; and the number of those who had left the penitentiaries had been 904. Reference was made to the various homes under the association, and the report went on to state that the income for 1884 was £1,363, compared with £1,305 the previous year. The amount of grants was £1,292, against £1,082 in 1883. The adoption of the report was moved and seconded by the Rev. R. T. West and the Rev. J. P. F. Davidson. A resolution of confidence in the association and pointing out its need of increased support was moved by the Hon. and Rev. H. Douglas, and seconded by the Rev. J. H. Amps. Among the other speakers were the Revs. A. Brinckmann and V. G. Borradaile. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Canon H. Scott-Holland for preaching the sermon in the morning.

It appears from the new issue of the *Tourists' Church Guide* that in the 3,426 churches included in the *Guide* (excepting a few on the Continent), there is a celebration of the Holy Communion on every Sunday. There is a daily celebration (Good Friday excepted) in 157 churches, an increase of ten as compared with 1884. The following further statistics are given:—Number of churches in which the Eucharist vestments are worn, 449—increase, 53; number in which incense is used, 38—increase, 16; number in which two lights are used at celebration, 869—increase, 120; number in which all the seats in the body of the church are free and unappropriated, 1,416—increase, 104; number in which the celebrant adopts the eastward position 2,258—increase, 204; number of churches which are open for private prayer, 1,463—increase, 128.

The position of the Church in our large towns may be judged of from a paper read at the Congregational Union, by Mr. Hewgill:—In Greater Manchester there are 174 parish clergymen, against 59 Roman Catholic priests and 117 Free Church ministers, in all 176. Of the Dissenting ministers, 23 are Congregationalists and 10 Baptists.

The foundation-stone of a new church at Edale, in the High Peak of Derbyshire, has been laid by Lord Edward Cavendish, M.P. A correspondent writes: "A magnificent site has been given by Mr. Frederick Thorneby, of Helsby, the principal subscribers being the Duke of Devonshire, the Rev. F. B. Champion, vicar of the parish, with other members of the Champion family, and Mr. A. A. Jowitt, late Master Cutler of Sheffield. The cost, exclusive of boundary walls and the laying out of the new churchyard, is estimated at £2,400. Of this sum £600 has still to be raised."

On St. Barnabas's Day the foundation of a new church, to be dedicated to that Apostle, was laid in Stuart-row, Pennycomequick, Stoke Damarel, by the wife of Admiral Lowe. The building is to be built from the designs of Mr. Piers St. Aubyn, and will accommodate 250 persons, but can be enlarged to hold 600.

The Rev. David Williams, B.C.L., formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford, died a few days ago at Pewsey, Wiltshire, in the 85th year of his age. Mr. Williams became a student in Civil Law at New College in 1821, and took the degree of B.C.L., in 1827. He was ordained Deacon in 1824, and admitted to priests' orders in the following year by the Bishop of Hereford (Dr. Huntingford). Mr. Williams had held the rectory of Alton Barnes, near Pewsey, for fifty years.

The Archbishop of Canterbury entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening the stewards of the recent Festival of the Sons of the Clergy, with some other guests. The usual short service in the private chapel of the palace preceded the dinner. The company, numbering sixty in all, included the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Hereford, and the Bishop of St. David's, Sir Ford North, Sir John Hanham, Rev. Sir Edward G. Moon, Sir W. Bowman, Alderman Sir Robert Carden, M.P., Sir Thomas Dakin, Sir W. M'Arthur, M.P., and Sir Reginald Hanson, the Dean of Windsor, the Dean of Gloucester, Archdeacon Hessey, and Archdeacon Gifford, Mr. John Hassard, Mr. W. J. Soulsby, and Mr. W. Paget Bowman, treasurer of the Festival.

The annual sermon on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, it being the 184th anniversary, was preached on Wednesday morning at St. Paul's Cathedral by the Bishop of Ripon. The Communion service was sung to Mozart's music in B flat. The Bishop of Ripon selected for his text 1 Kings xviii. 24. "And ye call on the name of your gods, and I will call on the name of the Lord: and the God that answereth by fire let him be God." The right rev. prelate, in the course of an eloquent address, spoke of the absolute necessity of missionary effort on the part of the Church of Christ. No Church could continue to exist without the fire of the Holy spirit, which was the power of love. This society needed £25,000 additional income this year to carry on its work. Would that amount be forthcoming? At the conclusion of the sermon a considerable amount was collected for the funds of the society.

The Bishop of Llandaff has consented to become a trustee of the Missions to Seamen Church and Institute at Newport, Mon., to be built on a most suitable site, which has been duly secured. The building is to cost £3,000, and is to consist of a lofty hall on the ground floor for the Institute and Reading Room, with a handsome church overhead. There will also be a chaplaincy house and sailors' home attached, thus forming a very complete range of buildings. The Bishop's chaplain, the Rev. W. Conybeare Bruce, Rector of St. Woolos, Newport, Mon., is the chairman of the building committee, which is raising funds in the name of the Missions to Seamen. This step was recommended by the Convocation of Canterbury, seven years ago; but circumstances have hindered its commencement. Meanwhile, the chaplain is officiating in small, low-ceiled rooms, filled to suffocation by seamen of many nations and various creeds, who assemble daily for week-day services throughout the year, as well as for worship on Sundays. So that a larger building is much needed.

The Ven. Henry Fearon, B.D., Archdeacon of Leicester, and Rector of Loughborough, died on Saturday, in his 83rd year. He graduated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, taking his Bachelor's degree, as Senior Optime, in 1825. He was subsequently elected to a Fellowship of his college, and proceeded M.A. in 1827. Mr. Fearon was ordained deacon in 1826, and admitted to priests' orders in the following year by the Bishop of Chichester, Dr. Carr. He was instituted to the Rectory of Loughborough in 1848, was an honorary canon of Peterborough Cathedral, and had been Archdeacon of Leicester for twenty-one years.

In the person of the Rev. William Wyndham Malet, vicar of Ardeley, near Stevenage, who died yesterday week, at the age of 82, one of the oldest beneficed clergymen of the Church of England has passed away. Mr. Malet was the third son of the late Sir Charles Warre Malet, F.R.S., who filled several high official and diplomatic employments under the Hon. East India Company; his mother was Susannah, daughter of Mr. James Wales, and he was born in 1803. From 1823 till 1834 he was employed on the Bombay establishment of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service, and in 1835 he became a student in Civil Law at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. He was ordained deacon in 1835, and admitted to priests' orders in 1836, by the Bishop of Norwich (Dr. Bathurst). Having held for a few years successively the curacies of Dowlish Wake, Somerset, and St. John, Bedminster, he was appointed in 1843 to the vicarage of Ardeley, which he held down to his death. Mr. Malet, who had been for some time hon. secretary to the Tithe Redemption Trust, was the author, *inter alia*, of *A Letter to Lord Lyttelton on Behalf of the Tithe Redemption Trust*, *An Errand to the South; or, a Six Month's Visit to the Carolinas and Virginia in* 1862, *during the Civil War*, and *The Olive Leaf*, a pilgrimage to Jerusalem for the reunion of Christendom. Mr. Malet married, in 1837, Eliza Drake, daughter of Mr. E. J. Eedaile, of Cotheleston House, Somerset, but was left a widow in 1862. Mr. Malet had been for some years one of the chaplains to the Order of St. John.

At the National Society's-rooms, the Sanctuary, Westminster, on Tuesday, the Bishop of Pretoria presided at a meeting of the clergy held to consider a scheme for providing pensions for the clergy. The Rev. C. J. Robinson stated that the committee appointed in January last had, with the assistance of an eminent Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, drawn up a scheme which he hoped would meet with the approval of the meeting. That scheme made clerical self-help its fundamental principle, but at the same time recognised the fact that the laity had an interest equally with the clergy in all that was designed to promote the well-being of the Church. The committee recommended the immediate formation of a clergy pension institution which would include four sections. The first would secure definite benefits by definite payments. In the second, benefits claimable under the first section would receive augmentation. In the third, payments made in early clerical life would secure relatively large pensions to the unbeneficed in later life. And in the fourth section, immediate benefits would be provided in certain cases not coming under any of the previous sections. He explained these proposals at some length, and stated that the income derived from external sources—such as legacies, donations, and offertories—would be allocated under such sections and to such persons or classes of beneficiaries as might be appointed. While founded on the principle of self-help, the scheme allowed scope for giving practical effect to the conviction that the whole income of the Church was not more than enough to support a sufficiently large body of vigorous clergy in active service, and that it was inadequate to support in addition those members of that body who became unfit for active service, still less to enable it to provide for their widows and orphans besides. Canon Legge moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by the Rev. E. R. Ward. The Rev. W. Sadler opposed the scheme, and advocated the adoption of the principle of compulsion, as did several others. Mr. John Duncan (of the Institute of Actuaries) supported the report, and urged that it was a fallacy to suppose that compulsion was a more economical method than that proposed. After a long discussion the report was adopted.

The anniversary service of the Indian Church Aid Association was held on Tuesday at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, the sermon being preached by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Sodor and Man. The annual meeting was held in the afternoon at Willis's Rooms, Sir Richard Temple, president of the association, in the chair. Among those present were Sir James Fergusson, Sir Walter Farquhar, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, General Maclagan, Canon Duckworth, Canon Jacobs, and Archdeacon Baly, hon. secretary. In briefly opening the proceedings Sir Richard Temple remarked that if people at home knew the urgent need in which the European and Eurasian population of India often were, a larger measure of that abundant charity that was dispensed in all directions would be accorded to the Indian Church Aid Association. Archdeacon Baly read the report, which showed that although less money had been contributed during the past year, the society had done a good deal of work, indirectly assisting the spiritual and educational work of the Church in India. Partly through the intervention of the association, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge had promised the Bishop of Calcutta a grant of £5,000 for educational work, and an earnest appeal had been made to shareholders in Indian railways on behalf of schools and churches for the *employés*. The committee maintained that the work of the association had steadily advanced

and that it had been useful, not only in spreading information and creating sympathy in England with regard to the work and needs of the Indian Church, but also in giving material aid to Church workers in India. It only required to be more widely known to be more generously supported. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, in moving the adoption of the report, expressed his regret that larger funds were not placed at the disposal of the association. All Anglo-Indians knew the difficulties with which the Church had to contend in India in providing for the needs of the European and Eurasian population, which might be roughly estimated at a quarter of a million, many of whom were in very humble circumstances. Dr. Arnold in 1841 said there was no more important work to be done by those interested in the success of missions in India than to organise and purify Christian churches of whites and half-castes, while twenty years later Bishop Cotton pointed out the danger of neglecting those classes. Lord Canning, in an important official minute during his viceroyalty, laid down that if the Indianised English and Eurasians were not trained and educated, a profitless, loose, and unmanageable community would arise that would be a glaring reproach to the Government and to the faith. It was to help the Indian Church to provide for this class that the association was formed, and the need might be estimated from the fact that out of 557 stations where Church congregations had been formed 371 had no resident clergyman. The motion was seconded by Mr. Gibbs, and after a few words from Sir James Fergusson on the progress of the Church in Bombay, and an address from the Rev. Mr. Winter, of Delhi, it was carried unanimously. The committee and officers having been re-elected, a vote of thanks was accorded to Sir Richard Temple on the motion of Sir Walter Farquhar, seconded by Canon Jacob (who stated that the Indian Church would for the first time form a prominent subject for discussion at the next Church Congress), and the proceedings terminated.

The managers of the East London Mission earnestly appeal for funds to enable them to take 600 of the very poorest children from courts and alleys of East London for a day in Epping Forest. This annual treat, already eagerly anticipated by the little ones, includes dinner, tea, amusements, &c. Contributions from benevolent and Christian friends are earnestly solicited, and should be sent to Mr. G. Hopkins, Superintendent, Mission Hall, 263, Cable-street, Shadwell, E., by whom they will be gratefully acknowledged.

Wednesday being St. Alban's Day, was observed as the 22nd anniversary of the "patronal feast" at St. Alban's, Holborn. Numerous services were held, the midday celebration being largely attended. The Rev. H. D. Nihill preached in the morning, and the Dean of Manchester in the evening on the "Policy of Peace." After the morning service nearly 400 members of the congregation and other friends partook of luncheon at the Holborn Townhall. Sir Edmund Hay Currie presided, and amongst the company present were Admiral Robertson Macdonald, Dr. Littledale, the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, Rev. R. A. J. Suckling (vicar of St. Alban's), and Lieutenant-Colonel Hardy. In proposing "Prosperity to St. Alban's," the chairman said, although he had long been acquainted with the personal work of the vicar, he had not previously visited St. Alban's. Having been more closely connected with the East end of London, he had no personal knowledge of the central portion of the metropolis. He was, however, well acquainted with the character of the work that had been carried on in St. Alban's parish for many years through evil report and good report; and he was confident that it had been of advantage to the whole metropolis. There were few districts that had been benefited to the same extent as that parish by the work of the Church in its midst. He was glad to mention specially the educational work that had been done. Notwithstanding the rivalry with which Voluntary schools had to contend, the St. Alban's schools had progressed and were about to be enlarged. A good Voluntary school was the best that could be had. There were many very excellent and well-managed Board schools, but they never possessed that feeling of sympathy and sentiment that was inseparable from a Voluntary Church school. It would be a bad day for the ratepayers and for parents when Voluntary schools ceased to be. He would rather see Board schools and Voluntary schools rivalling each other in the great work of training the young. Everyone outside St. Alban's who desired to see the Church of England carrying out her high mission ought to desire the prosperity of St. Alban's. The Rev. R. A. Suckling, in briefly acknowledging the toast, referred to the pastoral letter he had issued, and expressed his gratitude to those who assisted him in the various parochial organisations. Dr. Littledale gave "The health of the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie," remarking that he had for twenty years been exposed to a persecution of extraordinary rancour and animosity, during which he had shown himself unselfish, patient, generous, self-denying, and forgiving to a most unusual degree. To his great honour, he had passed away from a church and congregation that he loved so well and where he was greatly beloved, in order that the congregation might secure peace. Mr. Mackonochie, who was received with much applause, made a brief response, and proposed "The health of the Preachers," for whom the Rev. L. S. Wainwright replied. The Rev. A. H. Stanton gave "The Visitors" in a humorous address, in the course of which he asked for help towards the St. Alban's Curates' Aid Society, a grant towards the maintenance of the curates having been refused by the Church societies. "The health of the Chairman" concluded the proceedings.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting at the offices, 2, Dean's-yard, Westminster, on Thursday. The Archdeacon of Kingston at first occupied the chair, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. G. H. W. Windsor Clive, M.P. There were also present the Archdeacon of Maidstone, Canon Cazenove, Canon Erskine Clarke, the Rev. C. A. Jones, Mr. W. E. M. Tomlinson, M.P., Mr. John Boodle, Mr. J. F. France, Mr. J. Hilton, and the Rev. R. Milburn Blakiston (secretary). Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—Building a new church at Camberwell, St. Bartholomew, Surrey, £300; rebuilding on new sites the churches at Saltfleetby, St. Clement, near Louth, £40; and Shireshead, St. Paul, near Garstang, £60; and towards enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Holme-next-the-Sea, near King's Lynn, Norfolk, £15; Rhydyeroesall, near Oswestry, £10; and Devenport, St. Aubyn, £90, in lieu of a former grant of £50. Grants were also made from the Special Mission Buildings Fund towards building mission churches at the Heath in the parish of Gamlingay, near Sandy, £40; Collier-row, near Romford, Essex, £50; and Camborne, St. Martin's, Cornwall, £40, in lieu of a former grant of £20. The following grants were also paid for works completed:—Ballingham, near Ross, Hereford, £15; Upper Holloway, All Saints, Middlesex, £150; St. Ishmael's, near Milford Haven, £15; Meliden, near Rhyl, £25; Llangendeirne, Carmarthen, £25; Wormington, near Evesham, £10; and Whitchurch, St. Mary, near Cardiff, £200.

THE COURT.

On Sunday morning her Majesty received the sad intelligence of the death of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, father of the Duchess of Connaught. Divine service was conducted at Balmoral Castle in the morning, in the presence of the Queen, Princess Beatrice, the Princess of Leiningen, and the Royal household, by the Rev. Dr. J. Cameron Lees, one of her Majesty's chaplains.

On Tuesday afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, the Princess of Leiningen, Prince Arthur and Princess Margaret of Connaught, and the members of the suite, left Balmoral Castle for Windsor, where her Majesty arrived on Wednesday morning at nine o'clock.

On Sunday afternoon the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince George and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, were present at Divine service at the chapel of the Foundling Hospital. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards went to the Charing-cross Station to meet the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on their return from India. Lady Suffield and Colonel Clarke were in attendance.

Prince Albert Victor will take his commission in the 10th (Prince of Wales's Own) Hussars shortly after the arrival of the regiment at Aldershot from Shorncliffe on the 25th inst.

By command of the Queen a State ball was given on the 12th inst. at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princess Louise and Prince George of Wales, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, were present. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of yellow satin embroidered in silver and draped in silver lace, and a tiara of diamonds; pearl and diamond ornaments; orders, Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, the Royal Red Cross, and the Danish Family Order. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein wore a red brocaded satin and tulle dress; headdress, diamond stars and a bouquet of roses; ornaments, diamonds; orders, Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order, and the Order of the Royal Red Cross. The Princess Louise of Wales wore a pretty toilet of pale blue satin and tulle, the bodice and sash being of blue satin over a tulle skirt, looped with clusters of cherry blossoms and foliage; ornaments, pearls and diamonds; orders, Victoria and Albert. The Prince of Wales was attired in the uniform of the 10th Hussars, and he opened the ball by dancing with the Duchess of Edinburgh, while the Princess danced with the Duke. The Princess subsequently danced with Lord Lathom.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, attended by Sir Howard and Lady Elphinstone and Major Alfred Egerton, left Buckingham Palace on Tuesday evening for Potsdam, to attend the funeral of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment by the Home Secretary of Mr. Alfred Tristram Lawrence, of the Oxford Circuit, to the recordership of Windsor, in succession to the late Mr. A. M. Skinner, Q.C. Mr. Lawrence, who was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1869, also holds the appointment of junior counsel to the Admiralty.

We learn that Lord Shaftesbury, in view of the extreme improbability of the Lunacy Acts Amendment Bill, to certain clauses of which it will be remembered he strongly objected, becoming law during this Session, has consented to resume his position as Chairman of the Lunacy Commission. As regards any future proposed legislation on the subject, his Lordship is understood to have reserved to himself complete liberty of action.

On Wednesday morning a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Whiteley, Westbourne-grove, and the place was soon blazing fiercely. A large force of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was speedily engaged, with 18 steam fire-engines, three stand-pipes, and four hydrants, in endeavouring to master the flames, but it was some five hours before this was accomplished. The loss is about £100,000. Four shops have been been burned out.

The annual collections were made on Sunday for the London Hospitals, but we regret to learn that the results are not likely to prove so satisfactory as last year.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Marseilles in the *Sutlej* on Saturday, whence they proceeded *vid* Paris to London, arriving on Sunday afternoon at Dover and at Charing-cross at 4.45 p.m. The Duke and Duchess were received by the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Family, and were saluted most cordially by the people assembled as they drove off to Buckingham Palace.

The subscribers to the Fowler Testimonial entertained on Thursday evening the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress at a complimentary banquet given in the Grocers' Hall. Sir G. H. Chambers presided, and the toast of the evening was given by Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P.

It is stated that instructions have been given to the Custom House authorities to repay the extra two shillings duty on spirits charged from the introduction of the Budget resolutions till Monday last. The dealers in spirits, therefore, charging the extra duty to their customers will now receive the whole sum back.

The Princess Louise was present on Thursday at the reassembling of the School Board after the Whitsuntide holidays. The object of her Royal Highness's visit was to support a deputation introduced by the Rev. William Barker and Colonel Prendergast, asking the Board to grant the use of their schools on week-day evenings as places of recreation and instruction for working men and their families. Lord Pembroke headed the deputation, which consisted of a number of well-known ladies and gentlemen. After speeches from Lord Pembroke and Lord Aberdare, one of the deputation, the memorial, which the deputation had presented, was referred to committees.

With reference to marriages between English and French subjects, the National Society is circulating the following leaflet, as agreed upon at a meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Provinces of Canterbury and York:—"Many marriages of this kind have taken place in England in ignorance of the requirements of the French law, which are very strict and peculiar, and of the fact that when the French law has not been fully complied with, such marriages are not merely voidable, but actually void, in France. In consequence of the practical evils which have arisen, the French Consuls and Consular agents in this country are now instructed by their Government to give information as to what the French law requires, and to issue certificates of the fulfilment of the necessary conditions, when satisfied of the fact by the production of proper evidence. Persons interested in such marriages ought to be directed by the clergy, especially the surrogates, to resort to the neighbouring consul or consular agent for information on the subject and to obtain such certificates. They should be warned that if this precaution be neglected the consequences to the contracting parties and their children may be ruinous, in virtue of the absolute invalidity of the marriage according to French law."

The death is announced by telegram, from cholera, at Quetta, on the 11th of May, of Mr. Alfred Hubert Spencer, youngest son of the late Colonel the Hon. Robert Spencer and of the late Lady Louisa Spencer, sister of John Winston, seventh Duke of Marlborough, at the early age of 21 years. He left England on the 12th of March last, joined his regiment (the Oxfordshire Light Infantry) at Rindle, and marched to Quetta, eighty-five miles, through the Bolan Pass, on the roughest ground and in intense heat. The promising young officer succumbed to Asiatic cholera after an illness of twenty-four hours.

The Council of the Albert Palace have in contemplation a series of competitions in connection with those special industries which are identified with certain towns and counties in the United Kingdom, at which prizes for the best work executed in the Palace will be given. The special feature of these exhibitions will be the actual manufacture of the articles by the various handicraftsmen in the presence of the public, an additional interest being given each trade competition by loan collections of examples of early English work.

An influential deputation from the Gordon League waited on Thursday afternoon upon the London School Board, and presented a memorial urging the throwing open of Board schools in the evening as places of social intercourse and recreation. The deputation was introduced by Lord Pembroke, and comprised Princess Louise, Lady Frances Balfour, the Countess of Pembroke, the Hon. Mrs. Denison, Lord Aberdare, Sir Baldwyn Leighton, the Hon. Mr. Denison, Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild, Mr. Cyril Flower, M.P., the Hon. Mr. Lowther, M.P., and Mr. W. Summers, M.P. Lord Aberdare and Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild supported the prayer of the memorial. Sir Edmund Currie said that one great consideration that would have to be met was the advisability of such a proposal from a sanitary point of view. After some further discussion, the subject was referred to the Works Committee.

Arlington-street is for the moment the centre of political interest, owing to its being the scene of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet-making operations. It is well qualified to hold this position of importance. Horace Walpole, writing from his father's house in this street to Mann, on the 12th of May, 1743, says "Hough, the good old Bishop of Worcester, is dead. I have been looking at the 'fathers in God' that have been flocking over the way this morning to Mr. Pelham, who is just come to his new house. This is absolutely the Ministerial street; Carteret has a house here too, and Lord Bath seems to have lost his chance by quitting this street." In another letter to Montagu, dated the 1st of December, 1768, he says, "From my earliest memory Arlington-street has been the Ministerial street. The Duke of Grafton is actually coming into the house of Mr. Pelham, which my Lord President is quitting, and which occupies, too, the ground on which my father lived; and Lord Weymouth has just taken the Duke of Dorset's; yet you and I, I doubt, shall always live on the wrong side of the way." Arlington-street, besides being plentifully inhabited in the last century by eminent public men, was not solely dependent for excitement on political activity. It was occasionally enlivened by activity of an even more exciting character. "I was," writes Horace Walpole to Mann, on the 30th of September, 1750, "sitting in my own dining-room on Sunday night. The clock had not struck eleven, when I heard a loud cry of 'Stop thief!' A highwayman had attacked a post-chaise in Piccadilly within fifty yards of this house; the fellow was pursued, rode over the watchman, almost killed him, and escaped." The highwayman, after all, was only endeavouring to exact some kind of "ransom" from a property-owner.

The seventh annual meeting of the Church of England Funeral and Mourning Reform Association was held yesterday week in the Mission House, London. It was preceded by a sermon in the Church of St. Edmund King and Martyr on Christian burial, by the Rev. F. Lawrence, hon. sec., founded on the text, "And delivered them who through fear of death were all their lifetime subject to bondage" (Heb. xi., 16). In the unavoidable absence of the Lord Mayor at the Gordon's Camp meeting, the Earl of Dartmouth was called to the chair, and said that the society was based upon definite religious teaching, without which he thought funeral reform would have no standard of appeal, and might mean anything. He also dwelt upon the ill effects of expensive funerals, which stimulated ill-judged emulation among the poor. The Bishop of Bedford moved that it was desirable to promote a better appreciation of the idea of Christian burial. He said that the one thing needed at funerals was a devout and earnest rendering of the Church service. Music, and in a moderat degree flowers, might be included; but everything connected with the funeral itself should be quite plain and simple. Canon Erskine Clarke seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Other resolutions followed.

Among the many interesting exhibits at the Inventions Exhibitions there are few more deserving of a special notice than that of Brand and Co., of Little Stanhope-street, Mayfair, whose stand is situated in the West Central Gallery of the American Section, and may be distinguished by a massive model of Cleopatra's Needle composed entirely of concentrated beef tea, the product of one entire bullock. The exhibit of this eminent firm, whose specialities for invalids have for many years been before the public, and have received the unanimous commendation of the medical profession, includes a large number of new productions as food for invalids who are unable to take nourishment in a more substantial form. These include the essence of beef, mutton, chicken, veal, &c., each of which consists solely of the juice of the finest meats, extracted by a gentle heat, without the addition of water or any other substance whatever. Other specialities here on view are their celebrated concentrated beef tea, veal, mutton, and chicken broth, invalid turtle soup, beef tea jelly, and many kinds of meat lozenges, these latter being especially handy for travellers and others, who are unable to obtain their meals at regular intervals, and who will find that these savoury morsels impart an astonishing amount of substantial support. Many other articles are prepared by this firm, all of the best quality, and all admirably adapted for invigorating the wasted frame after a protracted illness, or for taking the place of ordinary food on occasions when there is a difficulty in obtaining regular meals.

The Secretary of the Church of England Temperance Society for the Manchester diocese has received a letter from the secretary of Sir Stafford Northcote to the effect that the right hon. baronet is "well aware how large a number of Conservatives are warm supporters of the cause of temperance, and he does not think that they need apprehend from a Conservative Government any legislation which would be prejudicial to that cause." Sir M. Hicks-Beach has also written complaining that Sir Charles Dilke had strangely misrepresented him. "My argument was that in spite of the strong economic and financial reasons in favour of raising the additional indirect taxation proposed by Mr. Childers by a duty on some article of universal consumption like tea, rather than by increased taxation on intoxicating liquors, yet Mr. Childers was practically precluded from adopting such a course by its unpopularity, such unpopularity being due to the fact that no better result than 'baffled and humiliated diplomacy' and 'purposeless slaughter' had been secured by the expenditure which the additional taxation was required to meet. I hope your committee may concur with regard to the expression, 'Radical teetotallers.' I gladly recognise the fact that the temperance party includes a very large number of Conservatives, and for that very reason I used the adjective 'Radical,' in the sentence in question, my desire bsing to emphasise the difficulties which would have stood in the way of a proposal by Mr. Childers to increase the tea duty by showing that not only Conservative teetotallers (who have disapproved what Mr. Childers was pleased to call the military policy of the Government), but even those 'Radical teetotallers," who, by their constant support of the Government, have practically supported that policy, would be likely to oppose such a proposal."

A correspondent writes to a contemporary:—"There is much trouble just now in the Elementary schools of one Yorkshire district owing to the proceedings of one of the Government inspectors. It is well understood that all the inspectors have been desired to cut down the grants as much as possible, and this official has gone to work in a way that must be regarded as heroic. The whole business has been thoroughly discussed in the public prints, and thus we are presented with some interesting information. For example, the Standard IV. children in one school were questioned on 'The Wreck of the *Hesperus*.' The lines

> And the skipper had taken his little daughter
> To bear him company

were read; and the examiner asked, 'Now, why did the skipper take his little daughter to bear him company?' The class could make nothing of it, and the inspector solved the problem by saying, 'The answer is, that the skipper was on bad terms with his crew.' In another school the inspector is alleged to have slowly repeated the lines

> I move the sweet forget-me-nots
> That grow for happy lovers;

and then said, 'Now, children, *why* are the lovers happy?' None of the little ones had any practical experience of courting, and they failed dismally. The inspector explained the matter by saying, 'The lovers are happy *because they are alone*.' At balls and parties lovers are not happy, it seems. In another case the inspector contrived a question which is really a triumph of ingenuity. The examination ran thus:—Query: 'What kind of a noun is "boy"?' Answer: 'Common.' 'Why is it common?' 'Because it is a name common to many individuals of the same class.' 'What kind of noun would it be in the time of Cain?' This very stiff fence brought the class to grief."

A tour of clergymen on bicycles through Canada has been organised by the Rev. Sylvanus Stall, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, with the view of increasing clerical interest in a form of exercise and recreation peculiarly advantageous to men of sedentary habits and studious occupations. Mr. Stall originally planned the tour for the enjoyment of himself and a few ministers, personal friends of his own; but, finding there were three or four hundred "clerical wheelmen" in the United States and Canada, extended his invitation to each of the reverend bicyclists. The party, which will consist of about fifty clergymen, will start, headed by Mr. Stall, on the morning of the 5th of August from Niagara Falls, and, crossing the new Suspension Bridge, proceed through Canada a distance of more than six hundred

miles; returning to Niagara Falls on the 26th of August. The route will be to Goderich, on Lake Huron, and thence to Kingston along the whole length of Lake Ontario. The clergymen are not to travel in clerical costume, but are to wear knee-breeches, flannel shirts, and low black shoes. This dress is not to be taken off on Sundays; for, as Mr. Stall observes, if "Wesley and Whitfield and all our predecessors were accustomed to preach in knee-breeches, surely no sacrilege will be done by wearing the costume on the Sabbath."

The Prince of Wales on Monday formally opened the magnificent building at St. Ann's-heath, close to the Virginia Water Station of the South-Western Railway, which was founded by the late Mr. Thomas Holloway, in accordance with the scheme suggested many years ago by Lord Shaftesbury, and which has been brought to completion by Mr. George Martin-Holloway, brother-in-law of the donor. The history of the Holloway Sanatorium, briefly told, is this:—Being desirous of devoting a large sum of money to charitable purposes, which should benefit without pauperising those whose welfare would be the object served, Mr. Thomas Holloway resolved on taking up the practical idea of an asylum for persons of the middle class mentally afflicted. This work was not interrupted by the philanthropic projector's death. He had confided it to the care of his near connection by marriage, Mr. Martin, who has, under the terms of the will, assumed the additional name of Holloway, and who has travelled over Europe and the United States of America to gain information regarding the plans and management of similar institutions. The intention is to make the Sanatorium as self-supporting as possible; and to this end trustees and members of committees have been found who willingly consent to act in an honorary capacity, while any surplus funds arising from the fees paid by those who are in a more affluent position will be used for extending the benefits of the institution to the less wealthy but equally afflicted. The institution and the surrounding grounds include some forty acres, the building containing about 600 rooms, disposed on four floors and capable of accommodating about 250 patients. The expense hitherto incurred is about £300,000. The Prince of Wales travelled from London with the Princess of Wales, Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and the Duke of Cambridge by special train of the South-Western Railway, which reached Virginia Water at four. The Princess of Wales wore an olive-green surah costume with blush roses in her bonnet, and her daughters richly plain costumes of a pretty shade of brown. The Royal party consisted of the Duke of Cambridge, Count Gleichen, Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury, Miss Knollys, Mdlle. Vauthier, Lady Archibald Campbell Count de Prieste, Lord Fife Lord Clonmell, Lord W. Beresford, Lord de L'Isle, Sir H. Keppel, Colonel O. Montague, Sir George Chetwynd, Lord and Lady Romney, and Sir Edward Sullivan. The Prince and Princess were received at the main entrance to the building—in the presence of about a thousand guests, who lined the steps and landings or stood on the beautifully planted lawns—by Mr. Martin-Holloway, Dr. Sutherland Rees Philipps (the medical superintendent), and Mr. A. J. R. Trendell, of South Kensington. From the entrance-hall the Prince and Princess were escorted round a portion of the building, and to the chapel—a separate edifice of a commodious and tasteful character but with the plainest decorations; and, after visiting apartments specially prepared for them, passed to the Great Hall, where the Prince of Wales finally declared the building opened. The announcement was received with loud cheers, and the Royal party then descended to the refectory, where luncheon was served to a few guests invited by his Royal Highness, another luncheon being provided for the general body of the visitors. Shortly after five o'clock the Prince and Princess, with their immediate friends and suite, left for Easthampstead. A guard of honour of the 5th Surrey Rifles was on duty in the grounds, and the band of the Grenadier Guards played a selection of music during the afternoon.

A curious illustration of the effect of the fluctuation of fashion in the colour of ladies' dresses came last week before Mr. A. Garrard, who acted as arbitrator in a dispute between the Great Northern Railway Company and Messrs. J. and W. Kennedy manufacturers of blood-albumen in Barnsbury. Messrs. Kennedy are one of three manufacturing firms in London who manufacture albumen from the blood of animals. The albumen thus obtained is used as the fixer of bright aniline dyes in calicoes and various classes of textile goods, and it is the only article which possesses that peculiar property to a degree that renders it available as an article of commerce. At the time when bright colours were fashionable the demand for albumen was so great that it quite taxed the resources of the three manufacturing firms to supply it, and the price of the article ranged as high as 2s. 4d. or 2s. 6d. per lb. The average for nine years is about 1s. 9d. per lb. This was when mauve, magenta, blues, and puce were in great demand by ladies; but since these bright colours have gone out of fashion the demand for albumen has so fallen off that there is practically no trade, and the product does not yield more than 8d. per lb. The works are situated in the neighbourhood of the slaughter-market for the convenience of obtaining plentiful supplies of blood. Mr. J. Kennedy stated that he had paid as much as 11d. per pail for the blood, but trade was so dull that he could get any quantity of it for 3d., but in fact did not require it. A pail contained 3½ gallons, and yielded only 1lb. of albumen, at a total cost of 6d., taking 3d. as the price of the material from which the albumen was extracted. When the fluid is obtained from the slaughterhouses it is first allowed to settle, during which process a thin portion of it flows away, the rest of it settling down into a solid lump and into serum, the gummy albumen which fixes the colours being obtained from the serum. In 1880 the demand by ladies for bright colours carried this trade to the highest flood-tide of its prosperity. It began to decline, but continued prosperous till 1883, when the set of fashion in favour of a totally different set of colours has practically stranded it, until the taste for bright and strong colours takes possession of the fair sex again. The question with the railway company arises from the fact that the company has carried two tunnels right below the works, and are preparing to carry a third in such close proximity to the settling pans as to affect the separation of the albumen. The arbitrator will be called on to decide whether the company, having so undermined the manufactory as to seriously affect the value of its products, should not entirely take it over.

Lady John Manners on Monday opened a very handsome new coffee tavern at Leicester in the presence of a large company of ladies and gentlemen. The new house, which is the twelfth in Leicester, has been erected at a cost of over £10,000, and is said to be one of the best in the kingdom. Lady John Manners, who was loudly cheered, congratulated Leicester upon having had twelve coffee taverns opened in less than eight years, the income last year reaching about £25,000. The houses were the best she had seen, the only one to which she could compare them being that opened at Hatfield by Lord Salisbury. These houses were an enormous advantage to the working classes, and they had greatly reduced the number of apprehensions for drunkenness. The success of the movement was greatly due to the founders, the late Mr. Edward Shipley Ellis, chairman of the Midland Railway Company, and the Rev. Canon Vaughan. She had visited these houses in company with the Archbishop of York, and they were both struck by the admirable arrangements. She was glad to find that they were also a commercial success, paying six per cent. from the start, and she wished similar success could attend a coffee-house which she had started at Birnam. She was very anxious that before long small libraries could be attached to each coffee-house, where the visitors could read works of history and travel without political or religious bias. Leicester was admirably supplied with excellent coffee-houses, and she wished the same could be said of London, where a large portion of the vast population were under terrible temptations to drink. Her Ladyship afterwards inspected the arrangements, and left amid loud cheers.

A *fête* and bazaar, under immediate Royal patronage, is to be held at Kew on the 26th, 27th, and 29th inst., for the purpose of defraying the debt on the building fund of the parish church. The fact that Her Majesty has graciously given permission for the Queen's Cottage and grounds in the Royal gardens to be the scene of the *fête*, lends an additional interest to the proceedings. The cottage is situated in the wildest and most secluded part of the gardens, and is almost unknown to the general public. It was used as a place of recreation by the family of George III. and Queen Charlotte. There is in the cottage a singularly interesting Hogarth Room, in which are many original engravings of that artist's works. Princess Mary of Teck has kindly consented to inaugurate the *fête*, and it is expected that other members of the Royal Family will be present. The band of the 15th Hussars is engaged, and other military bands will attend.

At the Thames Police Court on Saturday, an adjourned summons was heard against the parent of a boy for not sending his son to school regularly. The parent maintained that the boy was over thirteen years of age; but it appeared that the child had never been registered or christened. The mother said her husband had been ill and out of employment for a great many weeks, and the few shillings the boy earned materially helped towards their support; if he was compelled to go to school he would undoubtedly lose his situation. It was also admitted on the part of the School Board officers that the boy could read well, write fairly, and had passed one of the standards. Mr. Mather, an official of the School Board, asked for an order compelling the boy to go to school. Mr. Lushington said surely Mr. Mather would not require the boy to give up his situation, and so rob his parents of the few shillings of which they were in great want, just to send him to school for a few weeks or months longer, more especially as the lad could read and write fairly well. Would it not be as well to withdraw the case? Mr. Mather said he must press for an order to be made compelling the boy to go to school. Mr. Lushington said that he should do nothing of the kind, and if Mr. Mather would not withdraw the summons he should dismiss it. He considered it most arbitrary conduct on the part of the School Board officials in trying to ruin these poor people, for it was nothing better. Mr. Mather protested against those remarks, even though coming from the Bench. (A voice: Yes, you are cruel enough for anything.) Mr. Lushington dismissed the summons. A second case was heard, in which it was admitted that the boy had passed the fifth standard, when the magistrate again made some strong remarks about these harsh and unnecessary prosecutions on the part of the School Board. The officials of that body seemed to press unduly upon those who were struggling to keep themselves respectable and eke out a bare existence, whilst others were allowed to run loose. He was determined to try and stop such unnecessary prosecutions, and had made up his mind with regard to this case; he should dismiss it.

Attention has been called to the fact that the 2nd of August next will be the 400th anniversary of the Battle of Bosworth Field, a most memorable event in British history. No pillar has been erected to commemorate the battle, and the well from which Richard III. quenched his thirst would have been long since forgotten had not the late Dr. Parr erected over it a stone monument with a suitable Latin inscription. On the 6th of August, 1862, when the annual Congress of the British Archæological Assocciation was held at Leicester, the members made an excursion to the field, and a silver-gilt *facsimile* of the crown worn in the battle by Richard was presented to the Rev. Canon Trollope, who delivered an interesting and graphic lecture on the ground, pointing out the positions of the combatants. There is a railway station at Market Bosworth and another at Shenton, nearer to "King Richard's Well." These may be reached by the Midland or North-Western Railways.

The Lord Chief Justice of England's Court presented a curious sight on Saturday morning. Fourteen out of the fifteen judges of the Queen's Bench were collected together to hear the arguments in the case of Regina *v.* Thomas Ashwell, which had been reserved for their consideration by Mr. Justice Denman during the last winter assizes at Leicester. If the fifteenth judge (Mr. Justice Lopes, who was the judge "in chambers" on Saturday) had wished to be present, it is hard to know where he would have found a place; for the bench was so full of violet-robed judges that they appeared to be most inconveniently crowded together. The body of the court was also as over-populated as the bench. After the arguments had been heard, the Lord Chief Justice said the court would read their judgments at a later day, as the matter was li..ely to be the leading case on a much-vexed question. The facts, indeed, were simple enough. The defendant Ashwell met a friend at a publichouse, and asked the latter to lend him a shilling. His friend gave him what at the moment both believed to be a shilling, but what was in reality a sovereign. Both soon discovered the mistake, and Ashwell refused to refund his friend. The jury which tried the case found that Ashwell had fraudulently appropriated the sovereign to his own use, and convicted him of larceny; and the Court of Crown Cases Reserved was now called on to say whether the conviction was good or not. From another point of view the proceeding is of interest, as showing how, when the law is doubtful, an appeal in criminal cases is possible, if the judge at the trial thinks fit to allow it.

A distinguished company assembled at the invitation of the Master and Elder Brethren at Trinity House on Saturday night to meet the Prince of Wales at the anniversary dinner of the corporation. Before the dinner a special court was held for the swearing-in of the Duke of Edinburgh as Master for the ensuing year. His Royal Highness afterwards presided at the dinner. The Prince of Wales, in replying to his health, which was proposed by Sir Stafford Northcote, said that he felt pride and pleasure to be associated with Trinity House. He was conscious every night of his yachting life of the good that is done by the Trinity House in its work of lighting and buoying. But for the duties which they so assiduously performed year by year and day by day, a much greater loss of life would certainly take place in the course of every year around our dangerous coasts. The Duke of Edinburgh, in proposing "The Military and Naval Services," dwelt upon the harmony which prevailed between the Army and Navy, as exemplified in recent wars—a fact to which the Duke of Cambridge bore further testimony. Lord Northbrook expressed the obligations of the Admiralty to the great ship-owners for the manner in which they recently responded to the demands made upon them by the Government. Mr. W. H. Smith proposed "The Corporation of Trinity House and the health of the Master." The Duke of Edinburgh in responding spoke at length of the work of the corporation. He concluded by proposing "Her Majesty's Ministers." Sir William Harcourt, in replying, facetiously alluded to his task of delivering a funeral oration, and claimed for Ministers that, although they had not the virtue of repentance, they would meet their fate with resignation, and would look forward to the future with confidence and hope. Lord Derby proposed "Our Maritime and Commercial Interests," and, referring to the necessity of our being able to protect our trade at sea, said that he did not believe that our Navy was incapable at present of doing the work that devolves upon it, but if, under any altered circumstances, it should be unable, he did not believe the English Parliament and the English people would grudge any sum which would be necessary to place it on a footing fit to serve all purposes.

Messrs. E. and H. Lumley last week submitted to public competition at the City Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, 11 valuable Scotch freehold sporting and residential estates, situated in six different northern counties, and estimated as being over the value of half a million sterling. The first offered for sale was the baronial domain of Fyvie, in Aberdeenshire, comprising the magnificent castle and 10,700 acres, with a rental of £8,372 a year, exclusive of the shootings, fishings, &c., but after a somewhat protracted competition the highest bid made was £260,000, and on behalf of the owner, Sir Maurice Duff Gordon, the auctioneer said he should buy the property in at £275,000. Dun Echt, in the same county, with 8,800 acres and bringing in a net yearly income of £5,026 15s. 2d., was represented as one of the best sporting estates in that part of Scotland, containing valuable woods and plantations. The owner, Lord Crawford and Balcarres, had spent more than £100,000 on the improvement of Dun Echt-house. The auctioneer invited an offer of £190,000 or £170,000 for the property, but no response was made, and it was accordingly bought in for £210,000. The deer forest of Ben Damph, with its salmon and sea-trout fishing and game shooting, stated to be the best in the county of Ross, was bought in for £49,000, the highest sum offered being £41,000. In recapitulating the attractions of the Inverness-shire sporting estate of Glengloy, which is not very far from Fort Augustus, Mr. Lumley said it possessed neither tenants, paupers, nor crofters, but on the other hand it was well stocked with all kinds of game and would afford constant sport to the lover of the rod and the gun. There were 4,400 acres, yielding a rental of £1,200 a year, and there was an excellent residence; the highest offer made, £24,000, did not reach the reserve price by £4,000. Stirkirke, a property containing about 7,320 acres, with a large mansion, and yielding from rent, shootings, fishings, &c., £2,987 a year, did not command a higher offer than £65,000, which was considerable below the reserve price, and it was accordingly not sold. No offers were made for the estates of Strathkyle, Ross-shire, comprising 2,250 acres, mostly grouse shootings; the deer forest of Mingarry, in Argyllshire, with its 22,470 acres and its valuable adjacent fisheries; and the sporting estate and residence of Inverchaanon-in-the-Craigs, Ross-shire. For Pittodrie, Aberdeenshire (3,000 acres, with residence, and an annual rent-roll of £2,506), the *maximum* offer was £64,000, but the auctioneer declined to sell the property at that price. The deer forest of Ben Wyvis, in Argyllshire, which was down for sale, was disposed of by private bargain to Mr. Walter Shoolbred, of Tottenham-court-road.

The death is announced of the Rev. Edwin Paxton Hood, of Falcon-square Chapel, at the age of sixty-five. Mr. Hood was the son of one Nelson's old sailors, and was born at Westminster in 1820. He was educated privately, and subsequently entered the ministry of the Congregational body. On removing from the country to London he became minister of Offord-road Chapel, Barnsbury, afterwards of Queen-square, Brighton, and subsequently of Cavendish Chapel, Manchester. His political sermons against Jingoism a few years ago gave offence to some influential members of his congregation, and he resigned the pastorate of Cavendish Chapel, and preached for some months at one of the Townhalls in Manchester. Later he removed to Falcon-square Chapel in the City of London, where he attracted a large congregation. Mr. Hood, notwithstanding an unpleasant peculiarity in his voice, and a somewhat eccentric mannerism, obtained no little popularity as a preacher and lecturer. For some years he edited the defunct *Eclectic Review* and the *Preacher's Lantern*. Mr. Hood was a most prolific author. One of his oldest friends writes:—"Mr. Hood left London on Monday for his holiday. He reached Paris, where he broke his journey for a little while. There the summons came, and he has entered upon his well-earned rest." Mr. Hood preached and lectured at Dewsbury a few weeks since. While lecturing on the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, he broke down, after talking for three-quarters of an hour. He returned home the following day, accompanied by the doctor of the friend with whom he was staying, and sufficiently rallied after a week's rest to preach on the two following Sundays. His death will be deplored by many thousands of people.

The *Sheffield Independent* publishes a correspondence between Mr. Shirley Blackburne, of Doncaster, and the Rev. Ashley Peek, Rector of Adwick-le-Street. Mr. Blackburne wrote to ask whether the Church (or National) schools of the said parish "be available for Liberal meetings, and upon what terms?" adding, "it is presumed, of course, that the same treatment will be accorded to both the great political parties of the State." In reply, Mr. Peek said:—

"Dear Sir,—I have long ceased to be surprised at any piece of Radical impertinence. Nevertheless, I should have thought that common sense, if not self-respect, would have prevented you from seeking to obtain the use of Church schools in a campaign in which Mr. Shirley and his satraps have not hesitated to attack and misrepresent the Established Church. You ask 'whether the Church school in this parish will be available for Liberal meetings?' I do not hesitate to reply 'Certainly not.' 'It is presumed, of course,' you add, 'that the same treatment will be accorded to both the great political parties of the State.' Well, as far as I am concerned, you may at once and for ever disabuse your mind of any such absurd presumption. On the grounds that I should entertain an honest man where I should refuse admission to a thief, I shall lend my rooms, if required, to the Conservatives, and refuse the use of them to Radicals, as I can only associate the latter with bribery and plunder. Indeed, I should almost as soon think of allowing Bradlaugh to occupy my pulpit as Mr. Shirley to hold a meeting in my schools."

Mr. Blackburne replied:—

"The schools are, I am informed, in receipt of Government grant, or, in other words, are largely supported by the taxation of the people; and it is simply intolerable, under these circumstances, that the Liberal party, which comprises the vast majority of the nation, should be denied advantages that are readily granted to their political opponents. With reference to the vulgar epithets which you apply to the majority of your fellow countrymen, and to their selected candidate in this division, and the language which you seem to think consistent with the profession of a Christian minister, I am content to leave them to the judgment of public opinion, but they would hardly lead one to suppose that your congregation would lose much by the substitution (at which you hint) of Mr. Bradlaugh for yourself in the pulpit of Adwick Church."

To this Mr. Peek has rejoined:—

"Dear Sir—Your letter received this morning has afforded considerable amusement, and your idea that a voluntary Church school is supported by the taxation of the people is only on a par with the ignorance that Messrs. Shirley, Shirley, Shirley, Blackburne, and Co. have displayed in other matters which they profess to teach. It is surely a pity that you did not appeal to a 'higher authority' from the first, instead of wasting your time and futile arguments on a Conservative. You refer to certain 'vulgar epithets,' which you say I made use of in my letter. I suppose you allude to the style of metaphor. Well, sir, I am sorry my candour should have wounded you, but if I gave expression to anything which deserves censure or approaches vulgarity, it is only another instance and evidence of the truth of the old aphorism, 'Evil communications corrupt good manners.' I had that morning been studying some of the reckless speeches of Messrs. Shirley, Shirley, Shirley, Blackburne, and Co. You think that language is inconsistent with a Christian minister; if so, no one would regret it more than I should; at the same time you are scarcely the man to be the judge. I know that from a Radical's point of view it is inconsistent for any clergyman belonging to the 'Church of England' to give expression to his political opinions, either in public or in private; in fact, he has no right to have any political views or opinions at all (this being a privilege allowed to the Nonconformist only), but for a clergyman to use his influence and energies to prevent the reins of Government falling into the hands of those who, whilst they openly avow their hatred and hostility to God's Church, declare by word and deed their fellowship and alliance with Atheists and Infidels—this is a crime for which they ought to be immediately suspended. With respect to the concluding clause of your (very courteous) letter, I think the sentiments expressed there fully justify the course I have felt it to be my duty to take in reference to your application for my school."

The following letter has been received by Mr. Shirley from Mr. Chamberlain in reference to the above correspondence:—"Dear Sir,—I thank you for your note and its enclosure. I had already seen the correspondence, and had read it with great interest. I hope that it will be the means of drawing the attention of the country to the anomalous state of things which allows the denominational schools, mainly supported by national funds, to be treated as private preserves by their ecclesiastical managers.—Believe me, yours faithfully, J. CHAMBERLAIN."

CAUTION.—WATER FILTRATION.—The public are cautioned, before purchasing Filters, to see that what they buy are really water purifiers, and not mere strainers, which latter, although rendering water bright, do not remove the organic and mineral impurities. In the instructions to the local boards of health by order of the Privy Council it has been distinctly stated that the old sponge filters are of no avail for purifying water. These filters are constantly advertised as a new patent, whereas the ONLY FILTERS, containing nothing but the purest ANIMAL CHARCOAL, are those supplied by the LONDON AND GENERAL WATER-PURIFYING COMPANY (Limited), 157, Strand (four doors from Somerset House), W.C.—Read "Water: its Impurities and Purification." Price 6d

LATEST NEWS.

St. Petersburg, June 19.

The *Novosti* publishes intelligence stating that Abdur Rahman has concentrated nearly all his troops in Afghan Turkestan, under his own personal command. The journal adds that the men forming one of the detachments of the Afghan force are armed with the 3,000 breech-loaders lately presented to the Ameer by the Indian Government. They are also using the latter's gift of fifteen field-guns. The *Novosti* expresses the opinion that this detachment threatens the communications between several of the advanced Russian outposts in the Transcaspian territory, and would constitute a danger for the troops in Russian Turkestan in the event of a movement of the latter towards the Amoo Daria. The *Birschevaya Viedomosti* states that the Finance Minister contemplates the establishment of a regular Customs service on the Central Asian frontier and the imposition of import duties upon all merchandise imported from Central Asia through the Transcaspian provinces.

Madrid, June 19.

The official bulletin issued this morning gives the following return concerning the cholera yesterday:—Valencia (capital), 26 cases, 12 deaths; Valencia (province), 231 cases, 103 deaths; Murcia (city), 96 cases, 25 deaths; Murcia (province), 225 cases, 65 deaths; Province of Castellon, 85 cases, 43 deaths. Four fresh cases are reported in Madrid, but no deaths.

Paris, June 19.

The traffic receipts of the Suez Canal yesterday amounted to 90,000f. against 160,000f. on the corresponding day of last year.

Cairo, June 19.

Ragheb Pasha, who was Premier at the time of the bombardment of Alexandria, is dead.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Notwithstanding satisfactory progress has been made towards the completion of the Cabinet, Lord Salisbury was unable last evening to make any definite statement on the subject in the House of Lords.

During the day various rumours were afloat to the effect that a serious obstacle had arisen to the accession to power of Lord Salisbury's Government, and intense excitement prevailed in the City and at all the political clubs. The difficulty has entirely arisen from Mr. Gladstone's refusal to give the pledges demanded by Lord Salisbury.

So far, the following appointments may be regarded as settled:—Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, Lord Salisbury; First Lord of the Treasury, Sir Stafford Northcote (who will accept a peerage); Lord Chancellor, Sir Hardinge Giffard; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir M. H. Beach; Home Secretary, Sir Richard Cross; Secretary for War, Mr. W. H. Smith; Secretary for India, Lord Randolph Churchill; Secretary for the Colonies, Colonel Stanley; First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord George Hamilton; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Carnarvon; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Mr. Gibson; President of the Local Government Board, Mr. A. J. Balfour; and Vice-President of the Council, Mr. E. Stanhope.

It is stated that the Queen has written an autograph letter to Sir Stafford Northcote thanking him for his long services, and making him the offer of a peerage. Sir Stafford on Thursday proceeded to Windsor to thank Her Majesty for her gracious offer. He will assume the title of Earl of Iddesleigh and Viscount St. Cyres on his elevation to the peerage. Sir Stafford owns the manor of Iddesleigh, and a portion of his property connected with his country seat at Pynes is in the parish of St. Cyres.

Mr. Gladstone went down to Windsor on Wednesday afternoon and had an interview with the Queen. He did not then formally complete his resignation. Otherwise Lord Salisbury, according to usage, would have at once seen the Queen to receive from her the commission surrendered by his predecessor.

Mr. Parnell and his party will, it is said, give Lord Carnarvon "a fair chance" in the event of the report of his selection to the Irish Viceroyalty being confirmed. This decision has, however, been taken on the assumption that there will be no attempt to renew the Crimes Act.

The *Standard* says:—"It was reported in Liberal circles yesterday that the Russian Government have instructed their Ambassador, as soon as the new Government is installed in office, to ask for explanations with regard to the language recently held by Lord Salisbury and Lord R. Churchill regarding Russia."

In the House of Lords last evening the Marquis of Salisbury, who was received with cheers from his party, said: I rise to ask the noble Earl (Granville) if he will consent to one more adjournment to Tuesday. Communications have been going on, but have not yet reached a condition to enable me to make a statement. It would be more convenient that we should adjourn. I wish to make just one observation with respect to what is on the paper. I am quite aware of the importance as a matter of general business of getting the Redistribution Bill passed so as to enable the local authorities to make the necessary arrangements in respect to the register. But a very serious constitutional question arises upon it. It turns out that the Redistribution Bill positively takes away, when it passes, from this time until November next the power of dissolution. (Hear, hear.) It destroys one set of constituencies——

Lord Granville interposed, and subsequently Lord Kimberley, and, ultimately, the further discussion of the topic was postponed until it was reached on the Orders.

On the motion to consider the Commons' reasons for disagreeing with the Lords' Amendments to the Bill,

Lord Salisbury moved as an amendment to postpone their consideration to Tuesday. He said the Bill would legally prevent any dissolution taking place, which was a very singular and unusual event in our history. Except at the time of the Long Parliament, the Sovereign had never been deprived of the power of dissolution; and such a step ought not to be taken unless there was a responsible Government in power at the time—(hear, hear)—whether it consisted of noble Lords on one side of the House or on the other.

Lord Kimberley said as there was no intention to lay aside this important Bill on the part of either party, there was no reason why the consideration of the amendments should not be at once proceeded with. Notwithstanding the resignation of the Government the House of Commons had resolved by a large majority to proceed with this Bill, and he thought their Lordships would make a mistake if they did not follow the same course. A dissolution before the Bill came into operation was technically possible; but the entire country was so bent upon this Bill passing and no election taking place until it had passed, that no men could hold office for many days who would advise Her Majesty to dissolve Parliament before the Bill had passed. (Liberal cheers.) He earnestly hoped that the House would proceed at once with the consideration of the amendments.

Lord Faversham said there was no reason for hurrying through this measure.

Lord Salisbury said that all he asked was for a delay of four days, which might cause a delay of four days in November. Surely the sky was not likely to fall because of such a delay.

The House divided, and the numbers were—

For adjourning to Tuesday	124
Against	56
Majority	—68

The House rose at five o'clock.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone said: May I proceed to say that I have had an intimation from Lord Salisbury that it is his intention that a motion should be made in the House of Lords proposing an adjournment of that House until Tuesday next? To that I have replied that I would make a similar motion in the House of Commons. I therefore move that the House at its rising do adjourn until Tuesday.

Mr. Labouchere: On a previous occasion I asked the right hon. gentleman if there had been any demand for support from this side of the House in the event of the gentlemen opposite taking office. We anticipated that to-day the new writs would be moved for; but so far as we can gather from the public press, they are not to be moved for to-day—not owing to any difficulty which Lord Salisbury finds in forming a Government, but owing to his not having received such assurances as he desired from Her Majesty's present Government with regard to the support they would give him in matters of importance. I think I ought to ask the right hon. gentleman whether this is the case or not. There are a very large number of members indeed—I think the majority of us on this side of the House—who very strongly object to any assurances being given to hon. gentlemen opposite in the event of their taking office. (Radical cheers.) Naturally we should not engage in factious or obstructive proceedings—(Opposition cries of "Oh")—as has been done by hon. gentlemen opposite—(Radical cheers)—and I have no doubt that if any measure be brought in which is for the good and benefit of the country we shall give it a cordial support. But we claim the right to reserve our judgment as to what we shall do until we see what right hon. gentlemen opposite do themselves in the responsible position which they have rushed in to assume. (Oh!) I should also like to ask the right hon. gentleman how long these adjournments are to last—(hear, hear)—because it seems to me if they are to last until the right hon. gentlemen opposite obtain the assurances which we are told they require, we shall go on adjourning and adjourning until next November.

Mr. Gladstone: It is not for me, I think, to answer the final question of my hon. friend as to how long these adjournments are to be repeated, because they depend on circumstances which are not under my control. I do not at all object to his renewal to-day of the question which was put to me on Monday; but I think the short speech which we have heard from him tends to illustrate the difficulties of the situation, and to show how slippery is the ground on which we tread when we talk of party assurances. My hon. friend says that he and the majority of hon. members on this side of the House, and there I think he spoke truly—— (Loud laughter.) I should be very sorry to appear to doubt the veracity of my hon. friend. (Renewed laughter.) What I meant was, that I think he was speaking accurately when he said there were many gentlemen, at any rate on this side of the House, who are exceedingly averse to giving any assurances whatever. (Radical cheers.) Well, sir, I was somewhat surprised, after hearing my hon. friend lay down that doctrine, to hear him proceed himself to give the party opposite two most important assurances—first, that they might rely upon it as a matter of fact that there would be no factious opposition in the event of their assuming office; and, secondly, if they proposed good measures they would receive cordial support. (Laughter.) It appears to me that my hon. friend has been to-day in one of his most bountiful humours—(renewed laughter)—and that, consequently, he has made very valuable gifts and promises to hon. gentlemen opposite, of which I trust, the time will come when they may be able to take advantage. (Cheers.) On Monday I replied to my hon. friend that there had been no communications between Lord Salisbury, who has received the honour of a commission from her Majesty to form an Administration, and myself, on the part of the Cabinet that was lately the effectual and responsible Government of the Queen, and that still is in possession of the seals of office. I am not now in a condition to repeat that statement as I then made it. It was true at that time; it would not be true now. I have received certain overtures and requests from Lord Salisbury in relation to the subject matter that has been generally presented to the mind of the hon. member by statements in the public prints. But what I have to say is this, that I can give the assurance to my hon. friend that should there be any result from any correspondence that may have taken place or may take place between Lord Salisbury and myself, that result, and everything relating to that result that it can be material to know, would be made public property. (Cheers.) There would be no secret or confidential—(cheers)—arrangement or understanding of any kind between the two parties in this matter, which I should deem to be wholly unsuited to the character of the situation. From the first moment that I heard of any possibility of communications of this kind, that was the very first view of them that occurred to my mind, and I am bound to say, and I have great satisfaction in saying, that Lord Salisbury himself entirely concurs in that view. (Hear, hear.) That being so, I think the House will feel that as far as this matter is concerned they are perfectly safe to be informed. I may go a step further, and say that although under very peculiar circumstances an arrangement was made between us and gentlemen having the confidence of the party opposite with regard to the Seats Bill—and I take this opportunity of thanking the House for the remarkable forbearance and generous exhibition of confidence that distinguished their conduct on that occasion, and by means of which the entire House was enabled to carry through a settlement of a great constitutional question—I think that generosity and confidence would be abused if we attempted to repeat that proceeding on the present occasion. (Hear, hear.) But I have felt that at a time when it has pleased Her Majesty to make known to me communications which she has received from Lord Salisbury, and that has been the only channel through which communications have taken place, it would not be consistent with my duty as an outgoing Minister, as a loyal subject, or as a faithful member of the House of Commons to decline to receive or reply to what Her Majesty was pleased to communicate. (Cheers.) The pledge which I have given has not been the result of pressure; but I feel that it is right that absolute publicity should attend any communications of this kind should they come to any result which can possibly have a bearing on public affairs.

The motion was then agreed to, as also was a further motion that all committees have leave to sit, notwithstanding the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Gladstone then moved that the House do now adjourn; and the House accordingly adjourned at eight minutes to five o'clock to Tuesday next.

The Agents-General for New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape paid a farewell visit on Thursday to Lord Derby at the Colonial Office. The High Commissioner for Canada was at Antwerp, or would have accompanied his colleagues. Sir Arthur Blyth, as senior Agent-General, expressed in a few well-chosen words the thanks of the colonial representatives for the courtesy and consideration they had always received from Lord Derby and Mr. Evelyn Ashley, as well as Sir Robert Herbert. Lord Derby, in the course of his reply, said:—"I am glad to think that I leave this vast colonial empire at peace, and, speaking generally, in a satisfactory condition. In Canada the admirable management of the local authorities and the courage of the local forces have very nearly put an end to what promised at one time to be a troublesome if not dangerous conflict. As regards Australia, the despatch of troops to the Soudan by New South Wales has done much to strengthen the feeling of common interests between this country and the colonies; and though troops were actually despatched only from one colony, England is well aware that the other Australian communities were equally ready to do their part had their assistance been needed. I do not affect to ignore the disappointment of some hopes and the consequent irritation for a time produced by the necessities of imperial policy in the matter of New Guinea; but I believe that feeling will pass away when the people of Australia realise the facts that they have gained for English colonisation about 60,000 square miles of new territory, and that they are too numerous, too wealthy, and too powerful to be injured by the presence of a few foreign settlers at some hundred miles' distance from their shores."

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in various parts of the city of York on Thursday, causing window-frames, crockery, and pictures to rattle. The phenomenon appears also to have been noticed at Acomb, and Copmanthorpe, Stamford Bridge, and other villages. North-Western Argyleshire was also visited by an earthquake shock, which was distinctly felt at Ballachulish and in many houses in the slate quarry districts of Glencoe. As the houses were much shaken, the inmates were greatly alarmed, and some of them ran out dressed only in their night-clothes. The shock was felt with distinctness in Clachaig Inn, at the top of Glencoe. It travelled in a south-eastern direction.

A terrible colliery explosion occurred on Thursday in the Trencherbone seam of the Lumbs pit, at the Clifton Hall Colliery, near Manchester, which is the property of Messrs. A. Knowles and Sons (Limited). The number of men and boys at work in the mine was about 350, of whom nearly 200 were brought up by the afternoon from the Doe and the Five Quarters seams; but it was found impossible at first for the explorers to reach the Trencherbone seam, the deepest of the three, in which about 160 men and boys remained 540 yards below the surface. A careful estimate of the number of lives lost puts it at 170. The number of bodies recovered is 22. One of the injured died soon after being brought out of the mine, and 147 men and boys are missing.

SOCIETY.

A marriage is arranged between Count Emil Lewenhaupt, of Kjulsta, Sweden, and Miss Ida Felicia Gosling, daughter of Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Denmark.

Also between the Rev. Edward Mande Scott, rector of Sudbourne and Orford, Suffolk, son of Mr. John Scott, M.D., of 8, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, and Miss Ida Fenwick, daughter of Mr. George J. Fenwick, of 93, Eaton-square, and Crag Head, Bournemouth.

Also between Mr. Reginald West, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Algernon West, and Ida, second daughter of Colonel the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Hay.

Also between Mr. Charles Horace Reily, barrister-at-law, and Miss Emmeline Julia, daughter of the late Rev. Theodore Bouwens, prebendary of Lincoln and rector of Stoke Hamond, Bucks, and of Lady Julia Bouwens, of Littleton, Staines.

Also between Mr. Cecil Carus-Wilson, youngest son of the late Mr. W. Carus-Wilson, of Casterton Hall, Westmoreland, and Moreton Hampstead, Devon, and grandson of the late Right Hon. Edward Ditton, M.P., and Miss Barbara Chalk, youngest daughter, of the Rev. R. G. Chalk, J.P., rector of Wilden, Beds, and niece of the late Sir James Chalk.

Colonel the Hon. Henry Parnell, C.B., late commanding the Buffs, eldest son of Lord Congleton, was married on Wednesday afternoon, at St. Mary Abbott's Church, Kensington, by special licence, to Miss Elizabeth Peter Dove, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Dugald Dove and Mrs. Dove, of 3, Palace-gate, Kensington. The ceremony was fixed for half-past three o'clock, by which hour a large party of relatives and friends had assembled in the church, among whom were his Highness the Maharajah of Johore, the Marchioness of Westmeath, the Earl and Countess of Seafield, the Earl and Countess of Darnley and the Ladies Bligh, Lord and Lady Edward Spencer Churchill, Lady Anna Loftus, Viscount and Viscountess Molesworth, Viscount and Viscountess Gort, Lord and Lady Sinclair, Lord and Lady Ellenborough, Lord and Lady Congleton, the Dean of York and Lady Emma Purey Cust, Sir Charles and Lady Stirling. The bridegroom was accompanied by his brother, the Hon. Victor Parnell, as best man, and there were six bridesmaids. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, the Rev. Viscount Molesworth, and the ceremony was performed by the vicar, the Rev. the Hon. E. Carr Glyn, assisted by the Rev. G. Booth Perry Ayscough, vicar of Brabourne, brother-in-law of the bridegroom. Owing to the continued illness of the bride's mother, the wedding party assembled afterwards at Palace-gate House, lent by Mrs. Forster for the occasion. At five o'clock Colonel the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Parnell left town *en route* for the Tyrol.

The Rev. W. Allen Whitworth was married last week at St. John's Church, Hammersmith, to Miss S. L. Elwes, only daughter of the late Timms Hervey Elwes, Esq., of Ipswich. The ceremony was fixed for half-past ten, the bridegroom entering the church punctually at that time. Miss Elwes was dressed in a white brocaded suit, trimmed with old lace; a veil of plain tulle, with a wreath of orange blossoms and stephanotis. Four nieces of the bride acted as bridesmaids, their dresses consisting of pale blue crêpe, with hats to match, trimmed with cream lace and roses. The bridegroom's gift to the youthful bridesmaids was a Prayer-book in Russia leather with silver clasps. The Rev. the Earl of Mulgrave performed the duties of best man. The service was fully choral, and was solemnised by the Rev. Canon Body. A *déjeuner* was served at the residence of the bride's mother, after which the newly-wedded couple started for their tour in Switzerland.

The Countess of Mexborough had a large reception on Saturday last at the family mansion, 33, Dover-street, which was very fashionably attended. The beautiful suite of rooms were thrown open and brilliantly lighted. The hostess appeared in a handsome black dress with lace and beautiful diamonds; Lady Mary and Lady Anne Savill were in white, with gold embroidery; Lady Stanley of Alderley was in crimson satin, with a profusion of diamonds; and there were several other red dresses in the room. A lovely costume was of stone-grey brocade and velvet, with handsome lace and bunches of feathers on the dress and in the hair. A pale blue and silver dress, worn with ornaments of turquoise and diamonds, was also much admired. Refreshments were served in the dining-room, the tables being decorated with ferns and bouquets of marguerites and arum lilies.

Lady Borthwick had a party last Saturday evening, which was fully attended. The French Ambassador and Mdme. Waddington, the Spanish Ambassador, the Netherlands Minister and Mdme. Bylandt, the Portuguese Minister and Mdme D'Antas, Count and Countess Florian, Countess Lützow, and a number more of the diplomatic circle were among Lady Borthwick's guests, and in the general circle we noticed the Duchess of Newcastle, Marquis and Marchioness Drogheda, Julia Marchioness of Tweeddale, Marquis and Marchioness Headfort and Miss Wilson Patten; Earl and Countess Bathurst, Earl of Kenmare, Earl and Countess of Beauchamp, Earl and Countess of Romney, Countess of Abingdon and Lady Joan Bertie, Earl and Countess of Morley, Countess of Airlie and Lady Griselda Ogilvy. Lady Borthwick wore white satin; the Marchioness of Drogheda, black satin and lace; The Marchioness of Headfort, pale grey velours frisé; Lady Henry Lennox, rich brocaded skirt with dark velvet bodice and train, and magnificent diamonds; Lady Joan Bertie, white lace and satin.

Sir Arthur and Lady Hayter entertained at dinner, at their residence in Grosvenor-square on Saturday evening, Louisa Marchioness of Waterford, the Countess of Kintore, Lord and Lady Edmund Talbot, Hon. Arthur Elliot, Sir Henry and Hon. Lady Cotterell, Colonel and Mrs. Murray, of Polinaise, Mr. and Miss Farquhar, Mr. and Miss Ralli, and Mr. Dalyell. Her Ladyship afterwards held a reception, which was very numerously attended. The hostess was attired in pale pink and white frisé velvet; the Duchess of Atholc was in black; the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos in pink brocade; the Marchioness of Waterford, handsome toilet of cream and ruby satin; the Countess of Malmesbury, white; the Countess of Clanwilliam, cream broché satin; Lady Fanny Marjoribanks, black; Lady Sarah Spencer Churchill, pale blue satin intermixed with pale blue and pink striped brocade and satin; Viscountess Annesley, biscuit silk; Viscountess Galway, pale pink brocade; the Countess of Lovelace, bronze green velvet and gold and coloured brocade; Mdme. de Guzman, rich silver grey brocaded satin; Lady Ardilaun, beautiful white and silver brocade; Lady Conyers, pale grey and pink flowered satin; Hon. Violet Lane Fox, palest blue Sicilienne.

Mrs. Henry Wylde gave a successful fancy dress ball at her residence in Queen's Mansions on the 11th inst., when among the numerous guests who assembled were, Lord and Lady Berwick, Lord and Lady Fitzwarrine Chichester, Lady Hart, Sir Thomas and Lady Brassey and Miss Brassey, Sir George and Lady Leith Buchanan and Miss Leith, Admiral Sir George King and Miss King, Baron and Baroness von Verschner, and Sir Francis and Lady Villeneuve Smith.

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